THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT THE 20TH MARCH.—The magnificent Clipper-built Ship BOSPHORUS, 1,346 Tons Register, J. MURPHY, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers. For passage apply to the Captain on board or to

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THE fine A 1, 13 years, Ship VITTORIA, 848 Tons, Captain E. MARTIN, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars, apply to Captain E. MARTIN or to

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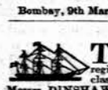

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THE fine Clipper French Ship GISORS, Captain LAINE, of 512 Tons register, has exceptional accommodation for first class Passengers. For particulars, apply to Messrs. DINSHAW ARDASEER & Co., No. 2, Bell Lane.

DINSHAW ARDASEER & Co.,
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Bombay, 9th March 1863.

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G. A. GRAINGER,
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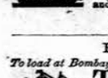
To load at Bombay and at two Ports on the Malabar Coast.

THE French first-class Ship JESSORE, Captain GACHET. For Freight or Passage, apply to Captain GACHET on board or to

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th March 1863.

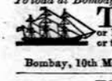


FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S. S. "PIONEER," R. TAUNTON, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M. For Freight and Passage, apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

P. S.—No Cargo will be received on board after 10 A.M. of the day of starting.



FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 12 noon positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

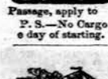
JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 14th March 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.



FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MONTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, L. D. LOWE, Commander, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 8 A.M., positively.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 14th March 1863.

Wanted.

A EUROPEAN FEMALE SERVANT wanting a passage to England by the Mail of the 27th March, by accompanying a Family, can make arrangements by applying to L. D. C., care of the Manager of this paper. Satisfactory reference required.

WANTED FOR THE HIGH COURT, BOMBAY. —A CANARESE and MARATHI TRANSLATOR and INTERPRETER, on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem.

Four Marathi and Gujrati Translators and Interpreters, on salaries of Rs. 125, 160, 190, and 225, respectively, per mensem; and

Two Assistant Marathi and Gujrati Translators and Interpreters, on salaries of Rs. 80 and 100, respectively, per mensem.

An examination for the abovementioned appointments will be held on the 7th of April next, when the Candidates will be selected according to merit.

Certificates of character and qualifications must be deposited with the undersigned on or before the 1st April.

J. FLYNN,
Chief Translator and Interpreter, High Court.

High Court House, Fort, Translator's Office,
28th February 1863.

For Sale.

ICE HOUSE NOTICE.—Just landed and for sale at Ice House, superior American Flour, in Barrels, first quality Yellow Bar Soap, 4 As. per Bar, Honey, Dew, and Lozave Tobacco, Rs. 2 per lb., a few richly plated Ice Pitchers, Rs. 25 each, American Cider, in quarts, Rs. 12 per dozen, fresh and dried Apples, and Sarsaparilla, and Pain Killer.

Also, Beef, Pork, Hams, Pails, and a Maynard Rifle, complete.

H. MOORE, Agent for Tudor Co.

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McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—A desirable Property at Bandora. Apply to JEHANGEER NOWROJEE H.M. Dockyard.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—

Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of bran-new one, two and three inch Pine Boards, and Boat Oars, of all sizes, Coir Mattings, single and double, 60 by 63 feet. Price moderate, apply to SORABJEE RUTTONJEE & Co., 15, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—A LADIES' GREY ARAB HORSE, height 14-2. Apply to ROGERS & Co., Chemists, Fort.

FOR SALE.—A large handsome eight-day CLOCK, by *Parkinson and Frodsham*, Change Alley, London, shewing correct time, and chiming at every quarter, half and three quarters of an hour. Price moderate. Apply to KAZEE KASSIM MABBY, Second Moonshee, Persian Department, Secretariat.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathe Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of Mark in modi, one anna per copy. Hindustanee and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 annas. Hindustanee New Testament, new edition, one rupee. Hindi ditto, two rupees.

Notices.

WE have, on the 1st February, established a branch of our Firm at Havre, under the style of S. TYABJEE & Co.

S. TYABJEE & Co.

TO SHIP MASTERS AND OTHERS.—NAVY BISCUIT.—Just received from London, Fifty Barrels of Navy Biscuit, in very fine condition. Price Rs. 8-per cwt. Apply to MERWANJEE & SORABJEE, No. 5, Apollo Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.—THE BOMBAY TEMPERANCE UNION will hold its ANNUAL MEETING and SOIREE in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 17th instant. Admission will be by Tickets, Price One Rupee each, which may be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, *Times of India* Office, at the Rev. G. BOWEN'S, Book and Tract Society's Depot, and at Rev. Dr. FRASER'S, Byculla. The Chair will be taken at 7 o'clock precisely. The doors will be open at half-past 6 o'clock.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

CONSTRUCTION OF EXTENSIVE WORKS IN NORTH CANARA.

HARBOUR WORKS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ROADS, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is not prepared with detailed Plans and Estimates, but is ready to close with any Contractor, for a limited period, on a reasonable Schedule of Rates for Public Works of all descriptions being submitted.

2. Contractors and others are invited to visit Sudasheghur or send their Agents to draw up Schedule of Rates.

3. *Terms.*—No advances to be made, Work to be paid for monthly, as actually measured and performed to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Schedule,

G. A. SEARLE, Captain,
Special Assistant Engineer,
For Acting Executive Engineer, North Canara.

Sudasheghur, 2nd March 1863.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

બુંબઇ રાએલ કાંતણીનાંગ એંડ વીવીંગ કુંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE—TENTH & ELEVENTH CALL EACH OF Rs. 200 PER SHARE. The Shareholders of the Company are requested to pay into the Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, the Tenth Call of Rs. 200 per share on or before the 14th day of February 1863; and the Eleventh Call of Rs. 200 per share on or before the 16th day of March 1863; after which respective dates, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all over-due Calls, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture.

The Bank Officers will receive the amount of the above mentioned Calls only from persons producing the Share-Certificates issued by the Company, certifying the payments of all the previous Calls, and only in the name of the holder of such Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SHAPOORJEE PLANJEE, Acting Secretary.

Company's Office, No. 25 Medow Street.
Bombay, 8th January 1863.

P. S.—Such of the Shareholders who have as yet not paid the Arrears of Calls and have not yet applied for Share-Certificates, are requested to do so without any further delay.

S. F. Acting Secretary.

NOTICE.—TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of a Retort-house, Coal Stores, Coal Sheds, Gasholder Tanks, Boundary Walls, &c. &c., for BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (limited).

Sealed Tenders marked "TENDERS FOR GAS WORKS" to be addressed to the Company's Agents on or before the 20th of March next. Full particulars can be obtained from the Company's Agents, Messrs. Stenhouse Co., Fort, Bombay. The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign reasons for the rejection of any Tender.

STENHOUSE Co.,
Agents for the Bombay Gas Company (Limited,)

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1863.

ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE.

NOVELTY—NOVELTY—NOVELTY—NOVELTY.

Second Night of the Grand Challenge Dance, by Messrs. Carson and Brower.

Second Time of the Laughable Burlesque Quartett, entitled,

WE'RE A BAND OF BROTHERS.

DAVE CARSON will appear for the second time in the New Shakespearian TRAGICAL, SERIO-COMICAL, LAUGHABLE ETHIOPIAN MUSICAL BURLESQUE, describing the life, and death of

OTHELLO.

A New LOCAL SONG will be introduced, called—

THE WHOLE HOG OR NONE.

N. B.—The Minstrels beg to state, that in consequence of the approaching warm season, and owing to other engagements elsewhere their stay in Bombay will be necessarily short, and for those reasons they have decided to give their Representations in rapid succession; all who are desirous of witnessing their entertainment should avail themselves of these opportunities as their concerts are about DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

CARDS OF ADMISSION :

Dress Circle	Rs.	4
Stalls	,,	3
Upper Gallery	,,	2
Pit	,,	1

Dress Circle strictly Select.

NOTICE.—The Seats in the Dress Circle are all numbered, and Tickets corresponding with the numbers on the Seats, are issued at the Office of *Times of India*, only. On the day of performance after 8 o'clock, Tickets can be purchased at the Doors. Doors open at half-past 7, performance to commence at half-past 8.

PURSUANT to a DECREE of the High Court of Chancery, made in the Matter of JOSEPH HARRIS, late of the Oriental Club, Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex, and of No. 14, Carlton Road, Maida Vale in the same County, a Lieutenant General in Her Majesty's Indian Army deceased, and a Cause Collum *v.* Vivesah.

The Creditors of the said JOSEPH HARRIS who died in or about the month of July, 1861, are by their Solicitors on or before the 27th day of May, 1863, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls in the Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, Middlesex, England, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.

Tuesday, the 2nd day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

Dated this 23rd day of December 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by an Instrument in writing in the Goojeratee language, bearing date the 28th day of February 1863, Mr. SHAPOOJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, Mr. JEJEEBHOY DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, JERBAEE and her husband Mr. SORABJEE RUTTONJEE BOTTLEWALLA, the Administrators and Administratrix and next-of-kin of the late Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased, have for the considerations therein mentioned, released, assigned, and made over to their Co-administrator and Co-next-of-kin, Mr. FRAMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, all their respective Rights, Shares, and Interests, in so much of the personal or moveable Estate, Property, Debts, and Effects, of the late Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased, as still remains undivided. Mr. FRAMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA taking upon himself the payments and discharge of all debts and liabilities due by or from the late Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased, or his Estate.

All persons who are indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased, or who hold any property forming part of his personal Estate, are requested to pay their debts and deliver such property to Mr. FRAMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, who alone can give a legal receipt or discharge for the same, and those who have any claims against the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to send their accounts and claims for adjustment and payment to Mr. FRAMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, who will pay and discharge the same.

W. H. CRAWFORD,
Solicitor to the Administrators and Administratrix.

Bombay, 10th March 1863.

MR. FREDERICK ROWLAND, Army Accoutrement Contractor, Bellasis Road, Bombay, begs to inform Officers Commanding Corps that he is now prepared to supply every description of Military Accoutrement, Saddlery, &c., Brass Waist and Breast Plates, ornamented with Devices, embossed or engraved.

Managers of Railway Workshops, Spinning and Cotton Press Factories, and Factories where the Machinery require Leather Beltings, are informed that Mr. F. R. will undertake to execute orders for every description of Machinery Band, Belts, &c., and has always on hand Leather Dressed and Undressed, also prepared White Raw Hides for Laces.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts. PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF DAYS OF GRACE.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.

Should death occur during the currency of these days and before payment of the Premium due, the Policy will be held valid and effectual, and the Premium be deducted from the sum assured.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

Books, etc., for Sale.

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THE GORDIAN KNOT; illustrated by J. Tenniel, 8vo. half bound, cheap re-issue. Rs. 9.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
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Further supplies of the following lately received.

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Literature of Society, by Grace Wharton, 2 vols. cloth, (Mrs. Thomson)		16 0
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"It is one of those books which at once fascinate and humiliate the reader—the former because it is full of good matter, put in a most interesting light; the latter because the material and the interest are derived from such simple and obvious sources that we wonder to think how these good things have been missed so long. It is the same sort of feeling which that delightful book, 'White's Natural History of Selborne,' suggests. The scope of the present work is wider than that which Gilbert White set himself, but is similar to it."—*Times.*

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ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

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Of this Edition the Author writes :—"Regarding it as my final revision, I have made it very carefully ; adding wherever I thought addition desirable ; improving the argument where such improvement seemed to be needed, and correcting on one or two points, where mature reflection in the course of the last ten years had convinced me of the propriety of such correction."

Of the general argument the late Sir James Stephen wrote :—"That, in his judgment, if the proof of design arising out of the coincidences there traced between the prophecy and history were deemed insufficient, all idea of proof from circumstantial evidence must be laid aside."

And the *Times* remarked, Nov. 3, 1859, that "The 'Horæ' of Mr. Elliot does credit to the theology of the age."

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THE BOMBAY MISCELLANY.—Messrs. Chesson & Woodhall, Bombay.—A copy of a magazine bearing the above title lies before us, and we are glad to notice the book as a praiseworthy attempt on the part of its spirited publishers to establish a work in India in which the literary contributions of Europeans in our Eastern dependency may be brought before the world. Much information of a valuable nature relating to India may be collected through the agency of a work of this kind—information which might otherwise be lost as few Europeans in the East have leisure for the production of *books*, and are out of the way of communicating with *magazines* at home. This *Miscellany* ought especially to recommend itself to the many "old Indians" scattered throughout Britain, for in addition to tales and sketches illustrative of Indian life, we observe that the work contains a well-written monthly summary or retrospect of Indian affairs, and articles giving every information on military matters in India will also be found in its pages. The work is not quite a new one, for we notice that it has stood its ground for more than two years, from its contents we are inclined to augur favourably of an advance in the literary tastes of our countrymen in the East. It is well got up, and reflects great credit upon the Bombay firm from whose press it is issued.—*Inverness Advertiser.*

THIS is an Indian monthly which combines in an agreeable manner the functions of a magazine and a newspaper. It has stories, tales, sketches of a fictional nature, and essays of a graver cast, with a letter summarizing in business-like style the monthly chit-chat about politics and literature in the great metropolis. The feature, however, that is likely to prove most interesting to English readers is the retrospect of Indian news, which appears to be carefully done. For 'Old Indians" who wish to keep themselves *au con ant* with all of importance going on in the country in which they spent their youth and manhood and, at the same time, to avoid the expense and trouble involved in wading through files of Indian papers, this "Miscellany" seems very well adapted.—*Scotsman.*

THE "Cornhill" and the "Temple Bars" must not be supposed to have the whole field to themselves in our Colonies and dependencies. There lies before us a number of a magazine bearing the above title, and which we observe has reached its fifth volume. It is all, or nearly all, written in India, and printed and issued by its spirited proprietors in Bombay. The tales and sketches are, for the most part, illustrative of life in India, and the magazine forms an excellent vehicle for the contributions of English writers in our Eastern dependency, where most Europeans are too deeply absorbed in the cultivation of the "Pagoda Tree" to find much leisure for literature ; and among whom it is, therefore, all the more needful to give every encouragement to a little distraction from merely "material pursuits." "Old Indians"—and there are many of the class in our neighbourhood—will find this work to possess considerable interest for them, as we note that there is an admirably written monthly summary of Indian events. Every information relative to military movements is also given ; and any one taking an interest in the "Turf" in India will find, in the Racing Calendar of each month, all the information they may desire. For the better enlightenment of residents in India itself, a monthly article of European politics and literature is transmitted from London. Altogether, the work does much credit to its publishers, and is very deserving of public patronage.—*Brighton Examiner.*

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

ACROMATIC STEREOSCOPES.

BINOCULAR FINISH.

THESE superior Instruments have an adjusting screw spindle for obtaining the most perfect vision upon the subject in view, they are finished in a most Artistic manner, highly polished and ornamented with gilt Mountings and Morocco covered tops ; the inside of each is fitted with a Silvered plate Glass reflector rendering these Stereoscopes the most perfect and complete of any kind hitherto invented, and suitable for every style of picture. Each Rs. 25.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CHAIRS FOR PLAYERS UPON THE HARMONIUM.

THESE useful Articles of Furniture are indespensible to the Harmonium player, being made with a sloping seat and sufficiently high to give the requisite command over the treddles, while using the different stops of an Harmonium ; each Chair is beautifully polished imitation Rosewood with handsomely shaped back :—the seat is covered with Morocco leather. Price each Rs. 25.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

MEASURING TAPES OF WOVE METTALLIC SUBSTANCE.

Warranted not to expand, or shrink.

HERBERT & Co. have just opened out a consignment of these improved articles : of lengths most useful for the purposes they are intended for viz. :—

For Engineers and Surveyors...	50 feet lengths.	
For Land Surveyors	60	do. do.
For Contractors and Builders...	100	do. do.

N. B.—About 200 on hand to select from.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

MUSIC STOOLS.

HERBERT & Co. have just landed a large assortment of very beautiful Music Stools, all made to express order by one of the first manufacturers in London : they are of different styles and designs in Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut-tree. Prices each from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PRESENTATION GUITAR.—HERBERT & Co. invite notice to a richly-toned Presentation Guitar, manufactured specially for India, and exquisitely inlaid with carved mother of pearl and gold, and with new patent machine head. Price Rs. 200, Cash.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

SUPERIOR VIOLINS of excellent tone and highly finished, after the various models of Straduarius, Amati, Guenerius, Magini, and of other renowned Violin makers. From Rs. 50 each. Cash.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

IMPERIAL PIANOFORTE IN ROSEWOOD.

THIS Instrument is totally unlike any Pianoforte hitherto made. It has the fullest compass of keys and mechanism :—It is capable of being played upon in the usual way and also of playing music itself ; without the least trouble or knowledge of music being required on the part of the attendant who may be using the self-performing part of the Instrument. The keys are available for performance at the same moment the Instrument may be playing mechanically,—this wonderful novelty should be seen and heard to be correctly understood. The music selected for performance at intervals this day, is the following :—

OVERTURES.

FRA DIAVOLO.	IL LOMBARDI.
BARBIER DE SEVILLE.	

OPERATIC PIECES.

DOM PASQUALE, SERENADE.	REVERIE, ETUDE.
DIANAH SERENADE.	JUDAS MACHABEE.
I PURITANI.	LES FILS DE MARCH.
MARIA BARCAROLLE.	CARNAVAL DE VENISE.
DEAD MARCH.	LA MARSEILLAISE.
HYMNE NATIONALE RUSSE.	DERNIERE PENSEE MUSICAL.
MARLBOROUGH S'EN-VA-T-EN GUERRE.	STABAT MATER.

BALLADS.

CALL ME PET NAMES.	NELLY BLY.
ANGELS' WHISPERS.	LILY DALE.
GOOD OLD HUT AT HOME.	KATEY DARLING.
LUCY NEAL.	MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME.

POLKAS.

ALICE.	JULIA.
CALIFORNIA.	DIANA.
LA POSTE.	MARS.
HELENE *(Redowa.)*	DRIN DRIN.
SOFIA.	ANNA.
TURQUOISE.	BADEN BADEN.
POPINA.	REVE D'AMOUR *(Redowa.)*
REDOWA.	JENNY LIND.
SUZANNA.	CASE DE L'ONCLE TOM.
ELIZA.	
KATHINKA.	

POLKAS MAZURKAS.

FIRST MAZURKA.	FLEUR D'AMOUR.
SECOND MAZURKA.	LA FILLE DE CAMORN
TRIANON.	CLARA.
LA DAME AU GOBEA.	

SCHOTTISCHE.

L ARTISTIQUE.	CHAMPS ELYSEE.
CLAREMONTE.	

QUADRILLES.

LA FANCHONNETTE.	CARNIVAL.
LE CAID.	LE DANOIS.
PAIN OF ALMACKS.	LES LANCIERS.
LES CHANSONS DE BERBEGUER.	IRLANDAIS.
LA FILLE DU REGIMENT.	COUNTRY DANCES.

GALOPS.

HONGROISS.	STURM MARCH.
LE DIABLE A QUARTE.	GUSTAVE III.

The above forms a portion only of the mechanical music, arranged to perform in the mechanism of these Instruments.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

REGISTERED VICTORIA PATTERN.—CONCAVE GLASS INSULATORS FOR PIANOFORTES.

The above beautifully constructed and novel Insulating Resonator is strongly recommended and adopted by all the leading Pianists of Europe ; it answers the two-fold purpose of Insulating the Instrument from the non-conducting medium of the floor on which it is generally placed, and of preserving the Piano from the effects of damp.

Experience in its use has proved the advantage gained with regard to improved tone, and the injuries which are so frequently occasioned to the Piano from the effects of the absorbent nature of the carpet or mat on which it stands, are effectually obviated.

The Insulators are of the richest quality of glass, and each single one has been tested to *bear double the weight of a Grand Pianoforte.*

Price of the Royal Victoria Glass Insulating Resonator.—The set of Four in Transparent Crystal, in rich light Amber Colour, in pure Opal (milk white) or in other colours, Rs. 12, cash.

SETS OF THREE IN THE SAME PROPORTION.

One of the first authorities in Europe has given it as his decided opinion that "The Royal Victoria Insulator is the only perfect invention of its kind ; and in it are happily combined elegance of design, strength, and excellence of workmanship, with *practical and acknowledged utility.* It has deservedly met with the success that has attended its invention."

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

REAL MEERSCHAUM PIPES.—HERBERT & Co. have just received from one of the leading manufacturers of Germany a small consignment of real Meerschaum Pipes, warranted, and which they offer for sale at very moderate prices for cash, viz. :—

THE "HOLLANDE6," extra size bowl of the finest Meerschaum, mounted with silver rims, and perforated cap, or cover, fitting fast with a silver spring, cherry wood stem, flexible joint, with screw, on amber tipped mouthpiece	Rs.	32
About a dozen of this pattern, at various prices,—from Rs. 10 to 30 each.		
THE "GRECIAN"—large size bowl,—pure Meerschaum, mounted in solid silver, richly shaped and moulded with silver thread ornamentation—a very handsome pipe cap, &c., similar to the above	Rs.	32
Six of this pattern to select from, of prices down to R. 25.		
THE "ITALIAN," a six-sided (hexagon) shaped bowl of the very best Meerschaum, highly polished unmelted and lined with silver ; heavy silver mountings ;—cap—socket, &c., similar to the above	Rs.	25 to 30

☞ Several of this pattern.

THE "TURK," a splendid pipe with pure white Meerschaum bowl very thick, of a round flat shape, stem, joint, mouthpiece, &c., similar to those described above	Rs.	27
CIGAR PIPES, a variety of exceedingly well-shaped and artistic designs, intended to hold cheroots for smoking from	Rs.	5 to 25

N. B.—The whole of the above pipes have been selected by a good judge of Meerschaum.

It is to be clearly understood that these are not the mere imitation articles generally sold, but are the genuine productions of the first German source of supply of

PURE MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.
Continued.

BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

FOR NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NEW FINE TONED HARMONIUMS.

Varying from the small sized *Minima* Harmonium, to the grand *Church* Harmonium, of the power and capabilities of a large Organ.

Being in direct communication with all the leading manufactories of England and of the Continent, HERBERT & Co. can offer a numerous choice of superior Harmoniums at a most reasonable Price. All the Instruments have been made *specially for India, and to express order* : the usual defects of the Harmonium are in equality of tone and imperfect accord of the vibrators, and HERBERT & Co. have had every precaution taken to secure only such instruments as can be fairly pronounced *unimpeachable in every respect.*

Every information will be given, and the powers and capabilities of any Harmonium will be shown, on application at the Ware-rooms, Rampart Row.

HERBERT & Co. enumerate amongst their unequalled assortment—

The Minima Harmonium.
The Dulciana Harmonium.
The Cottage Harmonium
The Piccolo Model Harmonium.
The Alexandre Harmonium.
The Organ-built Harmonium.
The Patent Percussion Harmonium.
The New Perfected Harmonium.
The Drawing-Room Model Harmonium, together with the sweet-toned.

ONE HUNDRED RUPEE HARMONIUM.

MADE SPECIALLY FOR INDIA.

And a superb instrument with *two rows of ke

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,

Monday, 16th March 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1—1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	90 Do. do.	222 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Loss Half-yearly Div. excl.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	93 per ct. pm (ex divd
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	110 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	12 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	27 ex divid.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	30 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	93 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	95 prem.
Parsee Com.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 pah.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,259 pah.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	550 per share	Rs.250 his. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs.1,800 pah. pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	per ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £39 shs	139.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockji Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs. 300 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per s	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs 16,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		96
" Loan 1835-36		98½
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		107½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		116½

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 12s. 6d.	to £4 2s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£2 15s. 0d.	to £3 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£4 0s. 0d.	to £4 5s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£3 5s. 0d.	to £3 7s. 6d.
To China		
To Clyde	No enquiry.	
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 29 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (14th March 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy
Broach and Surat Fine New (ready.)	Rs. 462 to 464
New Dholleras, (to arrive.)	" 435 to 437
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 460 to 465
New Oomrawutee	" 428 to 432
Old Comptа	" 426 to 427
Old Dharwar Sawginned	" 540 to 542
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 430 to 432
New Veravul	" 455 to 460
New Khandeish	" 429 to 422
New Poratchee	" 450 to 455
New Accote	" 430 to 432
New Mangalore	" 450 to 455
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,640.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ..at Rs.	6-9 to 6-9-6 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	7-9 to 7-10
Gingelly mixed (Black " and White)	33 to 34
Nigur	37 to 38
	27 to 28

COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

(From the Manchester Guardian Feb. 18.)

MANCHESTER, *Tuesday, February* 17, 1863.

THE telegraphic advices received yesterday from Calcutta were of a kind to operate favourably upon our market, for they reported an active demand, with additions to prices of more than 2d. per lb. on twist, and 3d. to 6d. per piece, on cloth, within four days prior to date. Nothing can be more evident, however, than that the India merchants look upon the American intelligence as a warning to them to be cautious; and all other buyers agree in this view. The whole state of things on the side of the Federals is, indeed, pretty generally regarded as ominous of no long persistence in the war. This may or may not be an erroneous impression, but it is certainly affecting men very widely in the direction of caution. This is more especially the case with buyers for very distant markets, whose cargoes, they conceive, will not reach their destinations until some time after prices were thrown down there by telegraphic information of the cessation of hostilities.

On Saturday, there were a few transactions in piece goods, chiefly shirtings, not to be held for resale in this market, but to be shipped off at once. In yarns, also, some business of a like character was effected for the same quarter. To-day, however, the spirit of the buyers is impaired. There are offers from them for both goods and yarns, but at rather lower prices than those which were paid at the end of last week, and the offers are fewer than they were then.

There has latterly been a quiet and very limited demand for various cloths to be exported to several of the nearer foreign markets; and, in these cases, manufacturers have succeeded tolerably in obtaining the very inadequate prices affixed to their goods. This business, however, is markedly duller to-day, according to the reports of the sellers of printing cloths, longcloths, T. cloths, and some other articles.

The home dealers are not venturing to take more from manufacturers than the *minimum* supplies needed to carry on their operations.

The continental merchants have not attempted any business in yarns worth mentioning; nor have the home buyers. Both classes might now gain some advantage in price, as compared with what they could have done at the latter end of last week—not indeed from all spinners, but from some of them. This may be considered the case as regards 32's cops and other near numbers; also 60's up to 100's and even higher. The dulness of twofolds occasions a weakness in their prices, except in 40's, which are more saleable than the rest. In the finest singles and doubles there is a continued flatness.

We are favoured by a mercantile firm in this city with the following extracts from the letter of a correspondent at Charleston:—

CHARLESTON, *January* 10, 1863.

GENTLEMEN,—We have not addressed you for some time because of the unchanged aspect of commercial affairs in the Confederate States, and now we must repeat much that has been said previously. The transactions in cotton throughout the interior have been for shipment or for investment during the war.

The quantity shipped has been insignificant, and the investments have been on English as well as on home account. Prices for the past six months have ruled from 15c. to 18c. for short cotton (Boweds), and 40c. to 80c. for Sea Islands, according to quality.

To the foreign buyer these prices are reduced to a very low figure by the high rate of exchange, say 200 per cent. paid in sterling bills. The persistence of the North in this unrighteous war, and the relentless cruelty with which it has been waged from the beginning against the Confederate States, have long since consolidated their determination never to submit to a re-construction of the Union, or to ally themselves in any way with the Free States. Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation has had no other than to embitter, if possible, the public feeling in the South. Its policy has been * * from the beginning of the war, whenever the Federal army has held Confederate territory. Except in these localities, the slaves are tranquil, and engaged in their ordinary occupations. The Confederate States desire peace, and the period when this blessing shall be vouchsafed to the country depends upon the resources and temper of the North, and, it may be, upon foreign intervention. The leading powers in Europe may have to determine how far interests of neutrality and humanity shall be outraged by the savage fury of the Northern people.

The quantity of cotton in the interior of the country is estimated as under four million bales. Much of this may be destroyed in the progress of the war, and much less will be planted than last spring if at that period the prospect of peace is not decided. We should think that prices will not ensure an immediately abundant supply to Europe. The cotton is in the interior, chiefly on the plantations, and must then be brought to the shipping ports, and, the steamers usually employed in carrying produce having been transferred to government, will require time to replace them; while our railroads, much exhausted in power, for want of material with which to renovate them, will be for the most part engaged in the transportation of troops, &c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, TUESDAY.

We have to report a very small business to-day; quotations are nominally unchanged, the limited sales being insufficient to test prices. Egyptian may be quoted ¼d. per lb. lower.

The sales are estimated at 1,000 bales; of which 500 are for speculation and export.

To-day.	Prev. this week.	Description and prices.	Imports. To-day.	Imports. Prev. this week.
100	550	American	22	—
		Mid. Orleans		33
690	13350	Surat	172	5687
		Fair Dholleras		
150	400	Egyptian	263	2119 1913
		Fair		
50	210	Pernam, &c.	22	— 169
—	—	Maranham	—	— —
10	400	Bahia & Maceio	—	— —
1000	15000			7806 2115
	1000			2115
	18000	Total since last Thursday		9921

and speculation and export this week, 7,500 bales.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0¼d. "
On Demand	1s.	11½d. "
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-57 cts. "
3 Do. Do.	"	2-54 " "
On Demand	"	2-51 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. E. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s.	0⅜d. do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s.	0½d. do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	2s.	0⅝d. do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	2s.	0d. do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto sight	1s.	11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manage.

Bombay, 31st January 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
4	do.	2s.	0⅜d. do.
3	do.	2s.	0½d. do.
2	do.	2s.	0⅝d. do.
1	do.	2s.	0d. do.
On demand		1s.	11½d. do.
On Scotland	do.	1s.	11½d. do.
On Ireland	do.		
On demand		1s.	11½d. do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfoscement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited.) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 20th January 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0⅜d. "
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d. "
" 2 do.	2s.	0⅝d. "
" 1 do.	2s.	0d. "
" On demand	1s.	11½d. "
On Scotland do.	1s.	11½d. "
On Ireland do.	1s.	11½d. "
Circular Notes for the Use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight	1s.	11½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 19th February 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto	3	ditto.	2s.	0⅜d. per do.
Ditto	2	ditto.	2s.	0½d. do.
Ditto	1	ditto.	1s.	11½d. do.
Ditto	on demand		1s.	11½d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0⅜d. do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d. do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0⅝d. do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0d. do.
" on demand	1s.	11½d. do.
On Scotland do.	1s.	11½d. do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11½d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other Bank Shares, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 28th January 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies

at

Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
4 Do. at	2s.	0⅞d. "
3 Do. at	2s.	0⅞d. "
2 Do. at	2s.	0⅞d. "
1 Do. at	2s.	0d. "
Sight at	2s.	0d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

February 21st, 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Mar. 13	King of Italy	Marshall	London 23 Nov.
	Dancairn	Finlay	Liverpool 12 Nov.
14	Black Eagle	Bagset	Liverpool 25 Nov.
	General Simpson	Coxhead	Liverpool 12 Nov.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat 13 March.
	Pioneer (s)	Taunton	Karrachee 11 Mar.
15	Ottawa (s)	Sparkes	Suez 28 Feb. and Aden 7 March.
	Berenice (s)	Carew	VauxTomb 14 Mar.

INTELLIGENCE.

South from Liverpool to Aden 8 days, and Lat. 34·9 North, Long. 16·52 West. *Casteel* from London to Foochoofoo 17 days, Lat. 5·15 N. Long. 23 52 W. *Maria Soames* from Cardiff off Point de Galle 5 months out.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Mar. 14	Zemindar	Jones	Havre.
	Norna	Bain	Hongkong.
	Shah Allum	Ricker	Calcutta and Andaman Islands.
	Tilly (s)	Clayton	Colombo.
	Johnstone Castle (s)	Main	Surat.
	Indore (s)	Brown	Singapore, &c.
	Coromandel (s)	Etheridge	Sedasheyghur.
15	Mackee	Nacoda	Joodah.
	Carlile	Greve	Bushire.
	Berwick	D. Scott	Liverpool 4 Jan.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—One hundred and fifty-seven natives.

Per Steamer *Pioneer*, from Kurrachee.—Lieut. Codrington; two European gentlemen and thirty-seven natives.

Per H. M.'s Steamer *Berenice*, from Vaux Tomb.—Captain Badley; Captain and Mrs. Smythe, and two children; Ensign Watson; Ensign Durrant; Assistant Surgeon Kilroy; one hundred and seventy Non-Comd. rank and file; twelve women; nineteen children and forty-seven public and private followers of H. M.'s 33rd Regiment.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *Shah Allum*, to Calcutta and Andaman Islands.—One hundred and three Convicts and thirty-four Guards.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, to Surat.—One hundred and seventy-one Natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Steamer *Governor Higginson*, for Malabar Coast.
Ship *Cambay*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Chanaral*, for Havre.
Ship *Bussorah Merchant*, for Kooria Mooria.
Ship *Hydrone*, for Kyalpatam.
Ship *Good Success*, for Calcutta.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Liverpool.

Pheronia.—60 cases Copper, 1 cask Nails, 2 packages Glass, 3,940 packages Iron, and some packages of Merchandize.

Princess Alexandria.—92 tons Coals, 13 boxes Chinaware, 61 packages Steel, 150 barrels Alum, 1,450 packages Iron, 60 baskets Earthenware, 13 boxes Chinaware, some packages Merchandise.

Recorder.—20 cases Yellow Sheets, 10 cases Metals, 83 cases Piece Goods, 49 packages Copper, 32 baskets Earthenware, 5 cases Whisky, 120 barrels Pitch, 200 barrels Alum, 2 casks Brandy, 26 packages Wine, 5 barrels Ale, 1 cask Bacon and Ham, 245 packages Glassware, 5,197 packages Iron, 100 barrels Green Copperas, 9 bales Canvas, 111 boxes Tin Plates, 160 barrels Tar, 4 barrels Pork, 6 cases Stationery, 3 Tiers Beef, some packages Merchandise.

From Grangemouth.

Earl Dalhousie.—1,200 casks Malt Liquor, 6,982 packages Iron, 1 case Gunpowder, some packages Merchandise.

From Boston.

Whampoa.—400 barrels Apples, 6 cases Pankilar, 2,000 boxes Soap, 5 boxes Pictures, 51 boxes Clocks, 67 cases Tobacco, 50 boxes Ciders, 200 boxes Flour, 10 boxes Sarasparilla, 80 packages Merchandize.

From Rangoon.

Lady Amherst.—1,381 bales Cotton, 1,474 Spelter 68 pieces Planks, 365 packages Iron, 485 bags Dall, 191 bags Rice.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 14TH MARCH 1863.

For London.

Salamanca.—28 cases Olibanum, 59 cwt. 3 qrs. 10 lbs., Mirally Soomar; 4 cases Blackwood Furnitures, Leckie and Co.; 2 cases specimens of Natural History; 1 case Sandlewood Boxes, Remington and Co.; 77 pieces E. Teeth, 2 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lbs., Crustnajee Rungjee; 455 pieces E. Teeth, 16 cwt. 1 qr. 11 lbs., Heranund Kheaildass; 31 cases Chundroos, 78¼ cwt., Hurry Ramjee.

For Liverpool.

Tasmania.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Morarjee Jadowjee; 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Shawyer and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha.

Grey Hound.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Jehangir Hormusjee; 134 bags Sena Leaves, 41 cwt. 1 qr. 23 lbs., Mancee and Co.

Queen of the Seas.—50 bale Cotton, 175 cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Combier Son and Co.

Resolute.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Combier Son and Co.; 103 bales Cotton, 36¼ cwt., Tarrachund Bhaghchund; 11½ bales Cotton, 40¼ cwt. Pairaz Luckha; 16 bales Cotton, 56 cwt., Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy.

King of Algeria.—25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Dewjee Woomeray; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., J. Bell and Co.

Dawn of Hope.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha; 75 bales Wool, 225 cwt., Dossa Damjee; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Wasp.—100 bales Coircables, 175 cwt., Topun Enderjee.

Herald.—101 bundles Hemp, 100 cwt., Ludha Madhowjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Zambia.—1 half bales Cotton, 1½ cwt., Gangjee Courjee; 75 bale Wool, 225 cwt., Madhowjee Jugjeewun; 30 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Madhowjee Jugjeewun; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt.; 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Nurput Moorjee.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Dorabjee Jamsetjee and Co.; 227½ bales Cotton, 796 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee and Co.

Tudor.—525 bales Cotton, 1,837½ cwt., Killick, Nixon and Co.

Magnolia.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Malljee Sewjee.

Belochee.—81 cases Gum Olibanum, 90 cwt., Cohen and Co.; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Wootumchund Muncharam.

Natolia.—60 bales Cotton, 211 cwt., Damjee Hemraz.

City of Delhi.—700 bundles Linseed, 350 cwt., Jewraz Ruttonjee.

Lillies.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 236 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

For Havre.

Giscours.—130 bales Cotton, 390 cwt., F. Chambers; 150 bags Coppras, 75 cwt., J. Sigg and Co.; 23½ bales Cotton, 84 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

Chanaral.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

For St. Thomas.

Bosphorus.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., B. H. Cama.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Indore.*—100 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Samruthroy Dewgurn.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Norna.*—7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Wyomjee Mahomed; 4½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Juvarcemull Dulookroy; 18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sittaram Nundlall; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Abram.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of March 5, announced the arrival of the Steamer *Reiver*, Crockett, from Hongkong 18th February; touched at Singapore 26th, and Penang 28th February, Ships *Shah Jehan*, White, from Mangalore 29th January, *Alig*, Robinson, from Bombay 5th February, *White Jacket*, Trevelick, from Cardiff 9th August; touched at Behia 27th Sept., *Sir Hugh Rose*, (particulars not received.)

The telegraph of March 6, announced the arrivals of the Ship *Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy*, Parker, from Bombay 26th Jan., Ship *Matapan*, Edmund Robinson, from Calcutta 17th Feb., (put back in distress,) Ship *John Lidgett*, Gamble, from Madras 29th Feb, Ships *Western Empire*, and *Abbots Reading* (particulars not received.)

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—March 7, Snip *Alpine*, W. Watt, from Galle 1st March.

Do. 8, H. M. Steamer *Arracan*, Barrow, from Calcutta 3rd March.

Do. P. and O. Company's Steamer *Nubia*, Gaby from Suez 20th, Aden 26th February and Galle 6th March.

Military.

BOMBAY

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS of the 12th & 18th FEB.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Steam Ship *Ottawa*, Commander G. C. Sparkes, arrived in our Harbour yesterday morning at four o'clock. She brings the English Mails of the above dates, and left Suez on the 28th February at 12 P.M., and Aden on the 7th March at 12-30 A.M. She also brings 1,983 boxes of Specie, value £50,000; and 547 packages of merchandise.

Shipping at Suez.—P. and O. Co.'s steamers *Orissa* and *Nepaul*; H.I.F.M.'s frigates *Hermion* and *Curieux*. *At Aden.*—H.M.'s steamer *Semiramis* and the French transport *Japon* with 1,000 troops for Saigon.

The *Ottawa* passed the steamer *Bombay* near the Daedlass on the 2nd March, and the *Salsette* on the 6th.

The following is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS:

From Suez.—Mr. W. R. Healey; and Mr. Howitz.

From Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlaine; Mr. and Mrs. McDonald; Mr. and Mrs. Hunter; Mrs. McLeod; Captain Miles; Messrs. Miles, Trubshawe, J. Hurst, and W. Boulton; Lieutenant Strutt; Messrs. Haslewood, Ken, Nicholson, and Yuill; Major and Mrs. Haggard, and two infants; Mr. McIntyre; Mr. Richmond; Captain Balfe; Mr. D. Swiney; Mr. Terry; T. Beyer; and one native servant.

From Southampton.—Assistant Surgeon Hewlett; Mr. Bayed; A. Pollesfew; Mr. S. S. Bristow; Captain Barstow; Major Roundell; G. Claridge; Mrs. Smith, and infant; Captain Johnstone; A. McInnes; W. Hutton; J. McEwan; Mr. Spens; Mr. Bidder; Lieutenant King; Mr. J. Elliott; A. Colville; and four natives from Aden.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Home News, Feb. 10.)

Parliament opened on the 5th February. The Prince of Wales took his seat in the Lords. The speech was read by commission. Its principal items were: the approaching royal marriage; the election of Prince Alfred to the throne of Greece; non-interference in the American war; slight revival of employment in the manufacturing districts; the satisfactory condition of commerce; preservation of peaceful relations with foreign Powers; treaties with France and Belgium; and a general promise of useful measures. The Opposition in both Houses commented upon some parts of the foreign policy of ministers, but concurred in the Address.

The Russian cavalry force has been augmented in Poland. The insurrection continues to assume more formidable dimensions. Frequent conflicts are reported. Fears are entertained of a rising in the Prussian territory, and a large Prussian force is being concentrated in the disturbed districts. The Warsaw and Vienna Railway is in the hands of the insurgents. Reforms are about to be introduced into the administration of Poland, and the conscription abolished.

The state of the weather has suspended the action of the army of the Rappahannock. General Burnside has resigned the command. General Hooker succeeds. The Federals have had a slight success in North Carolina. The Confederates have sunk a Federal gunboat off Galveston. Gold had gone up to 54 per cent. premium at New York.

The marriage of the Prince of Wales is to take place on the 10th March at Windsor. The Prince of Wales is to hold a levee at St. James's-palace on the 25th February, and the Crown Princess of Prussia a drawing-room on the 28th.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg is stated upon authority to have finally declined to become a candidate for the throne of Greece. This result has occasioned a great disappointment to the Greeks.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

Captain Gladstone, M.P.—Colonel Bernard, M.P.—Lieutenant General Burke.

Several anti-slavery meetings, approving of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, have been held in different parts of England. A deputation from the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society has sailed in the North America to express their sympathy with the policy of Mr. Lincoln.

All the works in progress under the English Government in the Ionian Islands have been stopped.

The Prussian House of Lords has agreed upon an address to the King, deferring to the wisdom of his Majesty in the constitutional crisis, and expressing a willingness to mediate between the Crown and the Commons. In his reply to the address of the Chamber of Deputies, the King declares his determination to maintain his rights.

The Spanish Foreign Minister has announced in the Cortes his inability to recognise Italy. He did not think such a step would be approved by the Spanish nation.

An animated debate has taken place in the French Chamber on some amendments to the address.

A report has been circulated that the French suffered a defeat on the way to Puebla, where the Mexicans are in great force.

Mr. Gower has been returned for Reigate by a majority of nine over Mr. Wilkinson.

Sir Edward Grogan has announced his intention of retiring from the representation of Dublin. Mr. Benjamin Guinness will probably be proposed as a candidate for the vacancy.

Mr. Gladstone proposes to reduce the duty on foreign cigars and on snuff.

An explosion has occurred in a coal-pit at Aberdare, by which 13 men are supposed to have been killed.

It is understood that the Marquis of Ailesbury will succeed to the lord-lieutenancy of Wilts in the room of the late Marquis of Lansdowne.

The Government has agreed, on certain conditions, to recommend the renewal of the contract to the Galway Mail Steam-packet Company.

Sir Roderick Murchison has been made a K.C.B.

A court of inquiry has been appointed to investigate a case of practical joking in the 4th Hussars.

Major-General the Hon. James Lindsay will succeed to the command of the brigade of Guards in Canada.

The Steamship Bussorah, bound for Calcutta, is reported to have been lost off Islay, with all on board.

(From the Home News, Feb. 18.)

The Confederates at Charleston, with two iron-clad vessels and three war-steamers, attacked and dispersed the blockading squadron. General Beauregard immediately issued a proclamation declaring the blockade raised. On the same evening the blockade was renewed by the Federals.

A great engagement is expected to take place shortly in the Mississippi Valley at Vicksburg. The army of the Potomac under General Hooker is still at Falmouth.

The Bill to arm negroes has been passed by the Federal House of Representatives by 83 to 54.

The insurrection in Poland is still going forward. Numerous engagements between the troops and the insurgents continue to be reported. A convention has been concluded between Prussia and Russia for the suppression of the rebellion. Demonstrations of sympathy with Poland have been made in Italy. A similar demonstration was attempted at Paris, but prevented.

In the House of Commons Captain Jervis has given notice of a motion for a select committee to inquire into the alleged grievances of officers of the Indian army. The same subject has given rise to a discussion in the House of Lords.

The three Powers have not yet found a new candidate for the Greek crown.

A bill to extend for another year the Union Relief Act of last session has been read a first time in the Commons.

Lord Palmerston will, on the 19th February, bring forward in the House of Commons a resolution proposing a certain sum as provision for the Prince of Wales.

The Navy Estimates for the year show a net decrease of £1,058,273 on the past year.

A bill for making a new street from the terminus of the Thames Embankment at Blackfriars-bridge to the Mansion-house has been introduced in the Commons.

Mr. Gladstone's resolutions for the reduction of the tobacco duties have been agreed to.

The French force in Mexico is reported to have gained some success.

Sir William Armstrong has resigned his position as superintendent of the construction of rifled ordnance to the War Department.

It is stated that Sir Arthur Buller is about to vacate his seat for Devonport, having received an appointment to the India Board.

The election for Cambridge resulted in the return of the Conservative candidate, Mr. Powell.

Lord George Manners has been elected for Cambridgeshire in the room of Mr. Ball.

The Government candidate, Sir Frederick Grey, lost the election for Devonport. Mr. Ferrand, Conservative, had a majority of 30.

Mr. Gore Langton, Conservative, has been returned for West Somerset in the room of Mr. Moody, who resigned his seat.

Sir C. Cresswell has dismissed the petition for divorce in the case of "Gipps against Mr. Fitzwilliam Hume, M.P."

The ratifications of a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and the Republic of Liberia have been exchanged in London by Mr. Adams, and the Consul-General for Liberia.

Mr. F. B. Outram, Bengal Civil Service, Ensign J. G. G. Shaw, Bengal Infantry, Lieut. J. L. White, 4th Madras Light Cavalry, and Assistant-Surgeon D. M'Cosh, Bombay Medical Service, have been permitted to resign.

It is stated that the mysterious murder at Road is again to be the subject of a judicial inquiry.

The railway officials charged with culpable homicide in connection with the late collision at Winchburgh have been tried at Edinburgh, and acquitted.

Great preparations are being made throughout the country for festivities in celebration of the marriage of the Prince of Wales.

The Court has returned to Windsor Castle from Osborne.

It is rumoured that Sir James Hope has been asked by the Government to resume the duties of commander-in-chief on the East India and China station.

Major-General Sir Sydney John Cotton has received the colonelcy of the 10th Foot.

A deputation has recently waited on Earl Russell in reference to the salt trade with China.

We learn from the *Scotsman* that Mrs. Yelverton has raised an action before the Court of Session, Edinburgh, against Mrs. Forbes, in reference to the letter from that lady to the editor of the *Examiner*, part of which appeared in that paper on January 10. The damages are laid at £2,000.

The famous Sumter now goes by the name of the Gibraltar. She arrived at Liverpool on the 13th February from Gibraltar, having evaded the Federal gunboat Chippewa. It appears that the day before the Gibraltar sailed there was a heavy gale, which compelled the Chippewa to alter her position off Algesiras, and caused the Gibraltar to drag until she was brought up by a hawser passed from a Peninsular and Oriental steamer. On the following day Captain Hore, who was always closely watched while ashore, landed, and spreading a false report that the Gibraltar was disabled, ordered a number of shipwrights and engineers to be engaged. The weather continued very boisterous, and prevented the armed boats of the Chippewa rowing guard. Darkness having set in, several of the vessels in port sent men on board the Gibraltar to assist in getting her under-way, and when the suitable hour arrived she slipped away under all sail, and got to sea without being noticed by the Chippewa, which only observed her absence next morning. The Gibraltar has a regular British register, having been legally sold to a Liverpool merchant.

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL.

Captain J. C. Wyse, 34th Madras Native Infantry, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Mr. F. B. Outram, Bengal Civil Service, Ensign J. G. G. Shaw, Bengal Infantry, Lieut. J. L. White, 4th Madras Light Cavalry, and Assistant-Surgeon D. M'Cosh, Bombay Medical Service, have been permitted to resign.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Lieut.-Colonel H. Stanley.....	Bombay	5th N. I.
Capt. H. Shewell	„	2nd Europeans.
Capt. G. Hossack	„	Artillery.
Lieut. E. Hemsted	„	In. 109th Foot.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Capt. J. S. Trevor.....	Bombay Engineers	5 mo.
Lieut. F. H. Segrave	„	16th N. I. 6 „
Surgeon J. F. Smith	„	6 „
Capt. M. J. Battye	„ N. I.	6 „
Assist.-Surgeon W. Fleming.	„	6 „
Asst.-Apothecary E. Heffernan, L.R.C.P. and S. Edin	„	6 „

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Major C. R. Baugh	Bombay	9th N. I.
Assist.-Surgeon T. G. Hewlett ..	„	

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days' sight, 2s. 0d.; 30 days'. 2s. 0¼d. Bombay, 2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0⅜d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 105½; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 112¾.

Indian Five per Cents., 108¾.

Consols for Money, 92⅞ to 92⅞; Ditto, Account, March 5, 92⅞ to 93.

Bank of England rate of discount 5 per cent.

Money Market easier.

The Stock Markets are dull.

Produce Markets steady but quiet. Tea not so active. Silk quiet. Indigo sales have closed at 6d. to 1s. discount. Sugar and Rice steady. Saltpetre firmer. Jute lower. Cutch 26s. per cwt. Shellac quiet.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 84s. to 87s. 6d.; good middling, 87s. to 90s.; fine middling, 91s. to 93s. per cwt. Market steady.

Linseed quiet at 66s. to 68s. for Calcutta; Bombay seed is worth 71s. Rapeseed is held at 71s. for Calcutta; Bombay Guzerat, 80s. per quarter; market steady.

Cocoa-nut Oil dull at £51 for Ceylon, and at £56 for Cochin.

Liverpool Cotton.—Fair New Orleans, 26d. per lb.; fair Broach, 17½d.; fair Dhollera, 16½d. per lb. Market dull.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7¼lbs. 14s. to 14s. 6d. per piece; 8¼lbs. 17s. Madapollams, 32-inch, 8lbs., 6s. 4½d. Mule twist No. 40, good seconds, 26d. per lb. Market inactive, and prices continue irregular.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS	AT
Feb. 15	Euroclydon.....	Wright	Liverpool.
16	Freya	—	Queenstown.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS	FROM
Feb. 4	Maldon	Scott	Deal.
6	Contest	Jennings	Liverpool.
7	England	Robson	Sunderland.
9	Marseilles	Clement	Liverpool.
9	Gatineau	Cumming	Do.
9	Norah Greame ...	Bake	Do.
12	HurryPuddemsey.	Richardson ...	Do.
12	Negotiator	Hawkins	Do.
13	Montrose	Nieman	Ramsgate.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Caroline Agnes, London to Bombay, Nov. 4, lat. 24 S., long. 24 W.

Freys, Bombay to Falmouth, Dec. 7, lat. 30 S., long 41 E.

Beeston Castle, Bombay to Liverpool, Dec. 10.

Celestial Empire (supposed), Bombay to Liverpool, Dec. 11.

Duncairn, Liverpool to Bombay, Dec. 14, lat. 17·55 S., long 26·17 W.; out 32 days, all well.

Nagasaki, Liverpool to Bombay, Jan. 7, lat. 5·10 N., long 21·30 W.

Velocity, Kurrachee to London, Nov. 18, lat. 22 S. long 67 E.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INNIA.

CALCUTTA.....	Jan. 9		
MADRAS	„ 14		Received via Marseilles.
BOMBAY	„ 13	Feb. 12.	
RANGOON	Dec. 31		Received via Southampton
HONG KONG.....	Jan. 1	Feb. 17.	
CEYLON.....	„ 17		

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO 25th FEB.

(Special Telegrams for the Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, *21st February.*

American news to Seventh February. The blockade of Charleston perfectly re-established.

The Federal Bombardment of Fort MacAlister repulsed.

No Political News.

Parliament Grants to the Prince of Wales forty thousand pounds annually making his aggregate income one hundred thousand pounds per annum.

Lord Ellenborough leads debate on Poland in House of Lords.

Earl Russell severely condemns Russia and Prussia.

LONDON, *25th February.*

American news to fourteenth February. French mediation peremptorily rejected.

Serious misunderstanding with the French Ambassador.

Polish insurrection gaining ground and French intervention expected.

Money market uneasy.

Prince Alfred dangerously ill.

Greek provisional Govergment forcibly deposed.

Cotton market improving.

Best Surats nineteen pence.

THE LATEST NEWS.

(From the Globe, Feb. 18.)

(BY TELEGRAM THROUGH MR. REUTER'S OFFICE.)

BUCHAREST, *Feb.* 17.

The National Assembly has determined by vote that official legations should be appointed at the principal Courts of Europe.

The Prince replied to the Chamber, that notwithstanding his personal wishes in the matter, he felt obliged to dissent from the resolution, as its adoption would necessarily create diplomatic difficulties.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, *Tuesday Evening.*

Grave and earnest Frenchmen, who busy themselves about the conduct of public affairs at home and abroad, feel disposed to recast the undue encroachment of late on broad sheets of frivolous matter, utterly distasteful to minds bent on the pursuit of political intelligence, and turn away in disdain from court news, ball-room gossip and anti-chamber tittle-tattle, of which the floodgates have been let loose. They are aware that columns are set apart for "high life" in a more aristocratic land, and that his Imperial Majesty has pointedly recommended British models for their adoption; but in the management of the press they can scarcely accept Jenkins as a substitute for Junius.

Of two such lessons why forget
The nobler and the manlier one?

The *Charivari* is driven to extract some racy passages from the *Snob Papers*, as illustrative of the tendency Parisian chroniclers threaten to exhibit, but the nuisance cannot outlive what has called it forth, and must subside with the saturnalia that end to-morrow. Oblivion will close on the hour's giddy performances, though provincial simplicity may continue yet awhile to puzzle itself in an attempt to guess at these *Mystères de Paris*, or seek to realise how Madame figured at the Tuileries dressed as *L'Isthème de Suez*, &c. Elaborate foolerly is quickly forgotten.

Already we learn from Munich (Feb. 12) that Bavarian Otho has doffed the Albanian kilt, and appears in a frock coat cut out for him by some local schneider. The masquerade of royalty is yet kept up at the Farnese Palace on the Tiber, but time will dispose even of that gloomy and lugubrious exhibition.

The condition of Poland assumes daily an importance it is found difficult to overlook, and in the absence of any positive symptom of active interest taken in that struggle by this Government, the attitude of Austria calls forth unhesitating approval and applause. The tone adopted by official journals at Vienna marks the rapid progress made at that Court in a totally new order of ideas, and the *Danube Gazette* dwells emphatically on the fact that the orginal partition scheme had been enforced on Maria Theresa's acceptance rather than coveted by that Empress, who had no alternative in self-defence than acquiescence in a spoliation which otherwise would have destroyed all equilibrium on her northern frontier. Austria however has never, like Prussia, sought to Germanise her Polish subjects, or like the Czar, to Russianise them into a surrender of their religious convictions, in her uniform defence to which she has offered a marked contrast to both. If she declines to be guided by nationality in her policy she boldly claims the merit of consistency on the vital point of sustaining her co-religionists, and it is pretty evident that the court writer who pens these paragraphs means to taunt the French Emperor on his presumed sympathy with Russia in her sanguinary course of religious as well as political coercion.

Accounts from Stockholm refer to vigorous declarations in favour both of Poland and Denmark in the Representative Assembly, as involving the rights of both populations, menaced by German encroachment as well as Russian recklessness of international law. Sweden was a party to the solemn treaties of 1815, securing to Poland a recognised existence, however inadequate or unsatisfactory. The voices of the lesser European Powers accessory to that compact have been systematically disregarded.

"Colonel Arthur Sleigh," whose achievements have occupied your law courts, had been for several months past figuring here unmolested in the quiet enjoyment of his joint-stock produce; but a sudden onslaught of alarmed creditors, mostly tradesfolk, has caused his prompt disappearance, and his whereabouts is eagerly inquired after in vain.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

[The following is from the same correspondent, whose letters we have been publishing for the last few days:—

The Imperial steamer the Custom-houses at Maczki and Modrzejow, after a short combat, retired across the Prussian frontier to Myslowice. The patriots possessed themselves of all the money in two places which belonged to the Government—namely, 30,000 and 65,000 roubles. The insurgents had also attacked Sosnowice, situated on the railroad leading from Warsaw to Vienna. All the money at that station fell into their hands; the Poles had two killed and four wounded; the Cossacks, who defended that place, after discharging their carbines, fled in all directions.

POSEN, *Feb.* 3.

"We learn from good authority," says our correspondent, "that in consequence of the agreement brought about by the General Alenslebene, the two Prussian *corps d'armées* now completed and assembled in the Grand Duchy of Posen, are about to enter the Kingdom of Poland." "Also that the Russian troops which will hereafter seek shelter on the Prussian territory shall not be in future disarmed."

With respect to the latter announcement, I have just learned that all the Russian troops now within the Prussian territory, re-equipped, are marching, bands playing, and escorted by the Prussian Hulans, towards the Polish frontier; they intend assisting the garrison of Czenstochou about to be attacked by the Poles under Langiewicz. What becomes of the principle of non-intervention already accepted by Europe? Will England and France stand by that violation of international rights?

Nord Algemeine Zeitung informs the public that five emissaries from the kingdom have been arrested in the district of Chelm, and forwarded to the fortress of Grudionz. Well-informed persons mention that they will be delivered to Russia.

Dziennik Pounechny (official Russian organ) gives an account of the battle fought at Siemiatyn in Lithuania:—"1,000 Poles were slain in that combat; the loss on the other side does not amount to many, hardly a dozen. The Russian troops were obliged to burn down that town." The above details perfectly correspond with those given by my own correspondent, with this difference, that it explains the real cause of the loss on the part of the patriots. "The Poles," as they are now called by the Russian officials, bivouacked on the northern side of Siemiatyn. The Russian troops came from the south, but previous to attacking the insurgents outside they burned the town and massacred everyone whom they happened to meet, without distinction of age or sex. After this explanation, we can account for the comparative losses on either side.

A Vienna correspondent represents the substance of the convention entered into between Prussia and Russia to be as follows:—

"If Russian troops are forced by the insurgents to cross the frontier into Prussia they shall not be obliged to lay down their arms. Should revolutionary bands be driven across the Prussian frontier the Russian troops shall be at liberty to pursue them. On the demand of the St. Petersburg Government Prussian troops will act, either separately or in conjunction, with the Russian forces against the insurgents."

"In diplomatic circles," adds the correspondent, "it is stated that Austria was requested to become a party to the convention, and that Count Rechberg refused." In consequence of this convention, as we gather from another source, a Prussian royal adjutant, Lieutenant Colonel von Treskow, will go to Warsaw, and a Russian officer will permanently reside at Berlin.

Galignani represents the news published at Warsaw to be disadvantageous to the insurgents. "According to the last telegram received from Wilna, a battle had taken place at Siemiatycz, in the government of Grodno in Lithuania, between a body of insurgents numbering about 5,000 and a considerable body of Russian troops under the command of General Maniukhine. The insurgents began the combat, but were totally routed, and lost about 1,000 men. On the side of the troops the Government only acknowledge the loss of twelve killed, amongst whom are one staff officer and four other officers. The telegram states that the fight took place on the 7th inst. The same communication announces that the town of Siemiatycz has been entirely destroyed by fire. The conduct of the Russian troops is described as barbarous, for, in addition to burning the town of Wonchock and the other places hereinafter mentioned, neither grey-headed men nor women and children are said to have been spared. The inhabitants of Siemiatycz experienced a similar fate."

According to the *Schlesische Zeitung*, all the territory between the Russian frontier and Czenstochow, a zone about thirty miles in breadth, is in the hands of the insurgents; also a zone nearly of the same breadth all round the Austro-Galician frontier. At every place the guards of the Custom-house either surrendered or retreated to the Russian fortress of Zamosc. Many of them, also, in all 700 men including thirteen staff officers, are at present on the Prussian territory in Gledic and Kozle. In the province of Cracow the Russians occupy only three towns, viz.:—Kielce, Stepnicz, and Mnichow. The rest is in the hands of the Poles, who have established in several places a provisionary National Government. In the province of Sandomicz the National Government is established at Opoczne, and has lately ordered recruitation for the Polish army. In the palatinates of Podlasia and Augustow, the insurgents, by occupying Biala and Lipy, the one situated on the military road and the other on the railway, are masters of the Russian communications.

A Warsaw letter, in the *DantzicGazette*, gives the following details of the fighting at Wachodzk:—

"When the Russians arrived by the Radom-road, Langiewicz placed his body of men in a small wood, which lies on each side, at the distance of half a league from Wachodsk. When the artillery, flanked on both sides by cavalry, arrived at the wood, the insurgents received it with musket shots, and some confusion having taken place in the ranks of the enemy, they fell upon the Russians with scythes and pikes, and forced them to retreat. The Russians made three attempts to pass, but were driven back each time with loss. They then drew up in a line across the road at some distance from the wood, and Langiewicz ranged his men parallel to the Russians. He appears to have committed a great mistake in this circumstance, for the enemy took advantage of this change of front to hasten through the little wood, and fall upon the town. Langiewicz assembled 300 insurgents who had remained in the houses, and posted them at the entrance to Wachodsk, where they stopped the Russian artillery for an hour; they destroyed a part of the cavalry, but nearly all perished themselves. The Russians set fire to the house, and massacred the inhabitants. Four villages in the neighbourhood, which were entered by the Russian cavalry in pursuit of insurgents, were also burnt, and the inhabitants put to the sword."

The effects of the insurrection are also visible in Austria, as will be seen from the following extract from a letter in the *General Correspondence*:—

"The advance of the Russian troops along the frontier at Rzezow and Przemisler causes the insurgents to draw nearer to the Austrian boundary. All necessary measures have therefore been taken on the Austrian side to watch the frontier more narrowly, and in case of a violation of the boundary on the part of the insurgents they are to be immediately disarmed and sent into the interior. Such an event has already occurred at Dyniska, where 62 of a party of scouts who crossed the boundary have been seized. Also at Narol, a patrol of gendarmes and customs officers stopped a body of armed men who had passed the limits, disarmed them without opposition, and handed them over to the authorities, until their fate was decided on."

(From the Times, Feb. 18.)

FRANCE.

PARIS, *Feb.* 17, 3-20 P.M.

The Bourse continues flat.

Rentes closed at 70f. 20c., or 30c. lower than yesterday.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

WARSAW, *Feb.* 17.

The body of insurgents under the command of Langiewicz has been dispersed; 100 of them were killed, and 11 waggons, containing their military baggage, together with three wooden cannon, were captured.

A number of insurgents have retreated from their encampment near Mlawa.

CRACOW, *Feb.* 17.

One thousand five hundred Russian troops have entered Michalovice.

A body of insurgents has been defeated near Swientykrzysz.

Several columns of Russian troops are marching against the insurrectionary forces under the command of Langiewicz.

WILNA, *Feb.* 16.

A state of siege has been proclaimed by the Russian Government in all the towns and districts of the Governments of Wilna and Grodno where it has not hitherto existed.

Tranquillity prevails in the district of Kiew.

VENETIA.

VIENNA, *Feb.* 17.

The semi-official *General Correspondent* of this evening says:—

"The leaders of the Venetian Revolutionary Committee have been discovered by the police. They have been arrested, and a prosecution has been commenced against them."

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, *Feb.* 17.

To-day being the festival of Shrove Tuesday, the King drove through several streets of the city in his carriage.

His Majesty appeared to be in good health.

THE BRAZILS.

(PER FRENCH STEAMER BEARN.)

BUENOS AYRES, *Jan.* 15.

Exchange 67s. 6d.; ounces, 406. Wet salted ox hides, 41; dry American, 35 to 38; wool, former prices maintained; tallow, 16; lumber, 40 to 41; flour nominal; refined sugar, 18½. Imports dull, with heavy arrivals.

PARLIAMENT THIS DAY.

(From the Globe, Feb. 18.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE Speaker took the Chair shortly after Two o'clock, the postponement from Tuesday o'clock having taken place in consequence of its being Ash-Wednesday.

ENCLOSURES.

SIR R. CLIFTON presented petitions from Poplar, Limehouse, and other parishes in the east of London, praying for inquiry into certain enclosures at Epping and elsewhere, and praying that the rights of the public may be protected.

Mr. COX, presented a petition from Clerkenwell to the same effect.

On the motion of Mr. TORRENS a return was ordered of the nature of the forest rights possessed by the Crown over the forests of Epping and Hainault.

METROPOLITAN TOLLS.

Mr. HARDY gave notice that on Friday next he would move for leave to bring in a bill for the amendment of the tolls on the turnpike roads of the metropolis.

QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICES ABOLITION BILL.

Mr. HADFIELD moved the second reading of this bill.

Mr. NEWDEGATE said that last year the other House of Parliament threw out this bill by a majority of 33, so that the honourable member for Sheffield was carrying on war against the House of Lords and the Church of England. All that the present system required was that corporate officers who derived their powers from the State should not use their influence to weaken or spoliate the great institution of the State, the Established Church. One simple object of this bill was to introduce warfare between the various elements of the State. No supporter denied that that was the purport of the bill, and that they ware asked to reverse the whole purport of legislation during the last 32 years. He moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time this day six months.

Mr. SELWYN seconded the amendment.

The House divided—

For the motion.....74	Against it.....63
Majority.....	..11

The motion was therefore carried.

(House left sitting.)

COTTON SALES AT LIVERPOOL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

(By Electric Telegraph.)

THIS DAY.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday afternoon the dull state of the Manchester market curtailed business, and the sales proved less than the morning estimates. There is no change to-day. Sales, probably 2,000 bales.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

DEVIZES.

The nomination for this election took place yesterday at eleven o'clock in the Corn Exchange; the Mayor presided.

Mr. Pope proposed Mr. Abrahams, and Mr. Holloway seconded the nomination.

Mr. N. B. Randall proposed, and Mr. Burrows seconded the nomination of Mr. Probyn.

Alderman Burt proposed, and Mr. Hall seconded the nomination of the Hon. Wm. Addington.

Each of the candidates addressed the electors.

The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Abrahams, and a poll was demanded on behalf of the other candidates.

POLL THIS DAY.

ONE O'CLOCK.

Addington	... 151
Probyn	... 81
Abrahams	... 6

Abrahams has just retired.

WEST SOMERSET.

The election of a member for the western division of the county of Somerset, in the room of Mr. C. A. Moody, resigned, took place yesterday in the Shire-hall, Taunton. There was a numerous attendance of freeholders and not a few ladies were also present.

Mr. R. N. Grenville, High Sheriff, presided; and, after the usual formalities had been gone through, called on any gentleman present to nominate a candidate.

Mr. M. F. Bissett proposed, and Mr. F. Hoskins seconded, Mr. W. H. P. Gore Langton as a fit and proper person to represent the electors of West Somerset in Parliament.

No other candidate being nominated, Mr. Langton was declared duly elected.

Mr. Langton returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him in a brief speech, in the course of which he stated his opinion that Church and State ought never to be divided, and that moderate measures were best suited to the country. With regard to church rates his views were well known, and had undergone no change.

A vote of thanks to the High Sheriff was carried, on the motion of Mr. Langton, seconded by Mr. H. G. Moysey, and was duly acknowledged by Mr. Grenville.

The newly elected member was then girt with the sword of a Knight of the Shire, and cheers for the Queen and Mr. and Lady Anna Gore Langton terminated the proceedings.

AMERICA.

(By Electric and International Telegraph.)

(From Times own Correspondent, Feb. 16.)

(PER ARABIA, FROM ROCHE'S POINT, FEB. 15, 6 P.M.)

NEW YORK, *Feb.* 3.

The Army of the Potomac remains quietly at Falmouth and Acquia. Desertions are numerous. The weather is very bad and the roads impassable. No movement is anticipated for some weeks.

It is now asserted that General Foster will not attack the Confederates by any inland movement in North Carolina. He has embarked with all his forces and sailed from Beaufort, aided by a large fleet of iron-clads and gunboats, to join in the assault either of Wilmington, Charleston, or Savannah. At the date of the last advices his expedition had passed Cape Fear, at the mouth of the Wilmington River, and was supposed to be bound for Charleston.

On the 30th the Federals under General Peck were attacked by the Confederate General Pryor near the Blackwater River, Virginia. The Confederates were repulsed after a sharp encounter. The Federals lost above 100 in killed and wounded. A number of Confederates were taken prisoners, and 50 killed and wounded left upon the field; but their actual loss is not known. The 167th Pennsylvania Regiment, composed of draughted men, refused to fight, and lay down upon the ground during the entire engagement.

A detachment from the army of General Rosecrans is reported to have attacked and dislodged seven Confederate Regiments stationed at Woodbury, 20 miles from Murfreesborough. The Federals state that they killed 34 of the Confederates, but do not name their own loss.

Accounts received from Port Royal of the attack on the 27th ult. of the Federal iron-clad Montauk against Fort M'Allister, near the Savannah River, state that the Montauk withdrew, with her turret seriously damaged, after a battle of four hours' duration.

The *Richmond Examiner* of the 31st ult. publishes a despatch from Charleston. Gunboats had a severe engagement with the Confederates in the Stono River on the 30th. One of the gunboats, the J. P. Smith, carrying 11 guns and 230 men, surrendered unconditionally; the other, name unknown, escaped, but in a crippled condition.

Another raid upon Van Buren, Arkansas, is said to have been made by the Federals, 130 strong, in which they claim to have captured the steamer Julia Roan and 300 prisoners, without loss to themselves.

Accounts from New Orleans to the 25th ult. state that the steamer Harriet Lane, recently captured by the Confederates at Galveston, ran the blockade at that port on the 18th. At the time the Harriet Lane fell into Confederate hands she was provided with a more powerful armament than any vessel of her tonnage.

General Banks's administration of affairs at New Orleans appears not to meet with the approbation of the officials in his department. General Hamilton, who has returned to Washington, complains of him in bitter terms, and it is reported that he has some difficulty with Governor Shepley in regard to the appointment of a Provost-Marshal. General Butler is also in Washington, and it is believed that the Abolition faction still demand his reappointment to the command of the Department of the Gulf, as previously announced by the *New York Tribune*.

The Bill to arm negroes was passed by the House of Representatives yesterday by a majority of 83 to 54. It provides that the President may arm such numbers of negroes as he may deem necessary for a term not exceeding five years. Their rations, clothing, and equipments are to be the same as for other soldiers, and their pay not to exceed present rates; to be officered by white or black persons, and governed by the Articles of War and such special rules as the President may direct; but no black officer is to exercise authority over white officers or men, nor shall privates or labourers of colour receive more than $10 per month. There is an important proviso that no slaves of loyal owners shall be thus employed, nor shall any recruiting offices be opened in Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, or Missouri without the consent of the Governors of those States.

General M'Clellan was yesterday enthusiastically received by the people of Boston. On his journey thither last week he met with marked demonstrations of welcome from the citizens and soldiers of Connecticut. Crowds of people greeted him upon his arrival at each station on the railway. Special invitations have been received by General M'Clellan from the people of Portland and Concord to visit those cities.

Mr. Boileau, of the *Philadelphia Evening Journal*, was released from Fort M'Henry on the 1st inst. He had previously written a penitent letter to General Schenck disavowing his knowledge of any objectionable articles in his paper, and expressing profoundly loyal sentiments. The Democratic journals express great disgust at his conduct and the Democrats of Philadelphia have resolved to withdraw their patronage from his paper.

The *Richmond Whig* of February 2 announces that the steamer Princess Royal was captured by the Federal cruisers while attempting to run the blockade at Charleston a few days previously. The pilot and two or three of the crew escaped in boats to Charleston, and succeeded in saving important despatches from Captain Maury to the Confederate Government. The Princess Royal had on board a party of English workmen in projectiles and a valuable cargo of Whitworth guns, steam-engines, and powder.

It was reported at Havannah on the 27th ult. that the Confederate steamer Florida had been destroyed in a desparate encounter with several Federal war vessels; but it has not been possible to trace the report to any reliable authority.

There has been a reaction in stocks in consequence of the belief that the Senate will not authorize the issue of $300,000,000 of Treasury notes, though the Bill to that effect has passed the House of Representatives.

Gold to-day has varied between 53 and 54½ per cent. premium.

Cotton has been sold at 88c. per lb.

All descriptions of stocks are lower.

Vid HALIFAX AND ROCHE'S POINT.

NEW YORK, *Feb.* 5.

The news of the raising of the Charleston blockade is confirmed in the main particulars. The Confederate Secretary of State has officially notified the British and French Consuls at Richmond of the fact.

The Richmond despatch reports that a steamer has been despatched to Nassau to convey the announcement to the British authorities. It is understood in Richmond that, official notice having been given of the raising of the blockade by a superior force, it cannot be renewed by the enemy without 60 days' notice to neutral Governments.

Advices from the South-west are to the 30th ult. General Grant had arrived at Vicksburg. The Confederates had planted a battery on the Mississippi above in such a position as to command the outlet of the proposed canal or cut.

Ex-Governor Morgan, the nominee of the Republican and Union caucus at Albany for United States' Senator, was elected upon the first ballot on the 3rd instant.

Gold to-day, 56¾ premium.

Cotton, 78c.

Mexican papers to January 4th state that the French were advancing to attack Puebla, but give no confirmation of disasters previously reported to the French arms. It is generally believed that the French had occupied Acultzingo on the 3rd of January with 8,000 men and 30 cannon.

(From the Times, Feb. 17.)

QUEENSTOWN, *Feb.* 15.

THE Royal mail steamer Arabia, from Boston, the 4th, and Halifax, the 6th inst., has arrived. She brings 54 passengers, and $301,783 in specie.

General M'Clellan has been received with great enthusiasm in Boston. His receptions, which are crowded, are attended by numerous military officers. He received a delegation from Portland, Maine, inviting him to visit that city. In his reply he alluded with satisfaction to the "Conservative feeling which he saw springing up in New England," and remarked that he saw in Conservatism the hope, the strength, and the glory of the nation. A committee from Concord invited him to visit that city, an honour

have occasion to explain to the house on Thursday next. I therefore content myself upon the present occasion with asking the house to do that which has been usual on all similar occasions, viz., agree to an address to the following effect :—" That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, to express to her Majesty the thanks of this house for her most gracious message, and to assure her Majesty that this house will immediately proceed to the consideration thereof in such a manner as will demonstrate their zeal, duty, and affectionate attachment to her Majesty, and with a due regard to the rank and dignity of the royal family." (Cheers.)

Mr. DISRAELI—I am sure the house will agree to this address with unanimity, not only of the voice but of the heart. (Cheers.) I am sure the House of Commons will seize upon every occasion to testify their affectionate loyalty to the Sovereign under whose reign not only has the greatness of the empire been sustained, but the happiness of the people been increased. (Cheers.) Nor can we ever forget, sir, that one of the most august of Sovereigns during the long period of a quarter of a century—the time of her reign—has exercised an undeviating influence, which has refined the taste and elevated the sentiments of the whole community. (Cheers.) Sir, the country takes a deep interest in the happiness and order of the household of the Prince of Wales, and I am sure the house will support every reasonable proposition brought forward by Her Majesty's ministers the object of which is to realise these results. (Cheers.)

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY—I quite concur in the address; but I avail myself of this opportunity to ask the noble viscount whether it is the intention of the government to place upon the table of the house an authentic account of the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall. (Hear, hear.) I am not aware that there is any return which shows the amount of the income for the present year, and the accumulation during the minority of the Prince of Wales. I think that such a statement is necessary; and I ask for it now, in order that the house may have the fullest opportunity of considering it before any discussion takes place on the proposition of the government. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. W. WILLIAMS—Before any vote is come to on this subject, I also think the house should have a full account of the receipts from the Duchy of Cornwall, and also a clear statement of the money accumulated during the minority of his royal highness. (Cheers.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER—A statement of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall will be ready and laid on the table this evening, in accordance with the provisions of act of parliament.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS—Will it show the accumulations during the minority of the Prince of Wales?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER—Yes; and there will also be a report by the Council of the Duchy laid on the table, which is necessary to be done under an act of parliament. (Hear, hear.)

The address was then agreed to nemine dissentiente and

On the motion of Lord Palmerston it was ordered that the message should be taken into consideration on Thursday next.

[Our readers will perceive from our Special Telegram in another column, that when the Royal message was taken into consideration on Thursday 19th February, Parliament voted an annual allowance of £40,000 which with the income derived from the Duchy of Cornwall and other sources make an aggregate amount of £100,000 per annum.—ED. *B. G.*]

SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE BUSSORAH STEAMSHIP FOR INDIA WITH ALL ON BOARD.

A SHOCKING catastrophe, it is feared, has befallen the Bussorah steamer, Captain Gray, belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company. She left the Clyde on the 16th of January for Calcutta and Bombay, and there is too much reason to believe that during the recent heavy gales she was lost off Islay, one of the islands on the north-west coast of Scotland, and that not a soul on board has been spared to tell her fate. The Bussorah was quite a new vessel. She was built at Port Glasgow last year under special survey, and was 620 tons register, and fitted with four water-tight bulkheads, and classed A 1 for 12 years. Her crew, including engineer and fireman, numbered about 30, and she was loaded with a general cargo. It would seem that on leaving the Clyde she took the north passage out of the Channel. Nothing was heard of her until February 3, when a notice was received at Lloyds, to the effect that a quantity of wreck, with a board bearing the name of Bussorah, Gray, had been washed ashore near Islay, and the owners at Glasgow telegraphed to Lloyds intimating their apprehensions for the safety of the vessel, and that they had despatched a special messenger to Islay to examine the fragments of wreck, more particularly a cask of oil which had been cast up, as the party about proceeding to the spot had an intimate knowledge of what the cargo comprised. Later accounts which have come to hand leave little doubt as to the fate of the ship. The lighthouse-keeper at Rhu Vaal, on the north end of Islay, has made the following note to the Northern Lighthouse commissioners relative to the wreck which had been washed ashore :—" It is strewed along shore a distance of 10 miles west from this station. Four miles distant a large lifeboat came ashore, name broken away, and has the appearance of having belonged to a large steamboat. Four and a half miles farther west, there was a large boat came on shore, bearing the name 'Bussorah, Glasgow.' It has also the appearance of having belonged to a large steamer. Both boats have been first-class articles, wholly built of teak wood and varnished. There was a considerable quantity of what appears to have belonged to the deck-room of a steamer come on shore. Only four among the many I have seen have any letters marked on them. One bears the word 'Captain,' in gilt letters, covered with glass; a second the word 'Bude' also in gilt letters covered with glass; a third on a brass plate the words 'water closet,' the fourth piece is marked 'Third engineer.' It is reported that a great quantity of wreck has come ashore on the island of Colonsay similar to what I have mentioned. From the direction of the wind and the places where the wreckage has come ashore, I am led to suppose that a wreck must have occurred somewhere between Islay and Orrasay Point." It further appears that a shepherd picked up a box about four miles to the westward of the lighthouse, containing some papers, two combs, a few pencils, and some writing papers. The papers are—1. Board of Trade certificates of character and discharge in favour of James Haxton, born in Scotland, of the ship Canadian, of Greenock, issued at Calcutta 1st October, 1862. 2. Similar certificate in favour of the same, born in Renfrewshire, 1841, of the ship John Gray, of Glasgow, dated 20th May 1861. 3. Similar certificate in favour of the same, born in Renfrewshire, 1842, ship Montezuma, dated 12th October, 1862. 4. Similar certificate in favour of same, born at Renfrewshire, 1842, in the ship John Gray, dated 22nd May, 1862. 5. An envelope addressed to Mr. "James Haxton, coast-guard station, Gourock," 6. A letter in an envelope, addressed "James Haxton, coast-guard, Gourock," dated 1852, and signed by his father and mother, J. and A. Haxton. The steamer and cargo are insured for £20,000.—*Home News.*

NAVAL AND MILITARY GOSSIP.

(From Army and Navy Gazette, Feb. 7.)

IT gives us satisfaction to see that Lieutenant-Colonel Kirby, who is known as an accomplished and most zealous officer, is acting as Deputy Adjutant-General at Bombay. If Sir W. Mansfield can bring his presidency clear of disgraceful regimental difficulties it will be a blessing to the country and to the good name of our Army in India, and be in some degree due to Lieutenant-Colonel Kirby. It is curious that we should, at this moment, have in the East the two officers on whom all eyes would be turned if commanders were required in a European war. Sir Hugh Rose cannot forfeit the distinction and the honour he has won; and that Sir W. Mansfield would certainly be called away from the infelicitous neighbourhood of Crawleys and the like, should there unhappily be any occasion at home for the services of two of our best officers.

AFTER a good deal of discussion as to the abolition of the Post of General Commanding the Guards or of the Lieutenant-Colonel of each regiment, it has been finally determined to retain both. There are undoubtedly some reasons for this decision, although we cannot think that, on the whole, the public interests and the efficiency of the brigade require such a system of double superintendence. Last year, we think, the House of Commons hit the wrong nail on the head in attempting to abolish the General. Whether it will be wiser this time and strike a blow at the Lieutenant-Colonels, remains to be seen.

WE regret to hear that another Court of Inquiry (under the presidency of Brigadier-General the Hon. A. Gordon) has been occupied in investigating a case of practical joking. As in the last instance a cavalry regiment—the 4th Hussars—is the corps whose reputation is thus called in question. We do not deem it necessary at present to go into the precise accusations made, but we cannot avoid expressing regret that any gentlemen of the Army should be addicted to pursuits only to be accounted for by an over-indulgence in wine, or by a nature in which the growth of the mind has greatly failed to keep up with that of the body.

THE office of Inspector-General of Militia is rendered vacant by the appointment of Major-General Lord Fredredrick Paulet to the Home Staff. Colonel Pipon, from the Adjutant-General's Department, has been discharging the duties of the office for the last year, during the absence of Lord Frederick in Canada; but in accordance with the rule observed regarding officers holding places at home who were sent out with the troops at the end of 1861, the appointment was kept open for him until his return.

No successor to Lieutenant-General Cameron in New Zealand has yet been selected. A new arrangement respecting the Australian Staff is about to be made. The Major-General commanding the troops will be in New Zealand, and a Brigadier-General under him at Melbourne. Several minor changes in the way of reduction will ensue, the Divisional Staff at Melbourne coming down to the dimensions of a Brigade Staff.

WE understand that Major-General the Hon. James Lindsay will succeed to the command of the Brigade of Guards serving in Canada, in the room of Major-General Lord Frederick Paulet, who, as we stated some weeks since, returns home to take the command of the division of Guards.

IT is rumoured that Lieutenant-General Sir John Pennefather, who has been in bad health, is not unlikely to resign the Aldershot command before long, and Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Airey is spoken of as his probable successor. The name of Lieutenant-General Cameron, about to return from New Zealand, has been also mentioned in connection with the anticipated vacancy.

THE command of the 2nd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, vacant by Brigadier-General Brown's appointment to China, will in all probability be filled by Brigadier-General Bates, late of the 98th and now commanding he 2nd Brigade at Malta.

COLONEL Alberley, of the 92nd Highlanders, is very likely to succeed to the Brigade at Malta, about to be vacated by Brigadier-General Bates. By this appointment there will be no necessity for placing Colonel Lockhart, of the 92nd, on half-pay—a step which would be otherwise taken on the return of the regiment from India.

CAPTAIN F. B. Bulkeley, 65th Regiment, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Sir George Grey, K.C.B., Governor of New Zealand.

LIEUTENANT Arkwright, 84th Regiment, has been appointed aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

CAPTAIN Norris Goddard, 17th Regiment, who passed through the Staff College, has been appointed Major of Brigade to Major-General Napier's Brigade in Canada.

CAPTAIN Hall, 49th Regiment, late at the Staff College, is going to Canada, to succeed Captain Macdonald as Brigade-Major.

CAPTAIN the Hon. Swynfen Thomas Carnegie, C.B., now in command of the Colossus, Coastguard ship, in Portland Roads, has been, appointed Controller-General of the Coastguard, vice Commodore Yelverton, promoted. This nomination on the part of the First Lord of the Admiralty will doubtless appear strange to many of our naval readers, but when we say that Captain Carnegie still requires about a month to qualify him for active flag-rank, and Captain Moore's health does not permit him immediately to return to England, there can be no great reason for cavilling at the arrangement. It would indeed be a matter of regret, not only to Captain Carnegie, but to his numerous friends, if he were not permitted to attain the honest aim of his ambition, which would in all probability have been frustrated had a junior officer to himself been appointed to the vacant post. Captain Carnegie is the seventh for promotion, and by the time he reaches the top of the list it is not unlikely that Captain Moore may be sufficiently well to succeed him, as if in power no one could possibly attribute blame to the Duke of Somerset for rewarding an officer who, to the best of his ability, had discharged for some years the responsible, and occasionally the not very enviable, duties of private secretary,

THE probability of Mr. Reed's appointment as Chief Constructor to the Navy has created a feeling of dissatisfaction out of doors which the Admiralty could scarcely have expected, or their Lordships would have paused before they ran the risk of incurring an amount of unpopularity which threatens to be damaging to them. We can have no desire to hamper a responsible body of men in the discharge of their public duties by throwing obstacles in their way, but on the contrary, we are always disposed to throw "oil on the troubled waters;" and thus influenced, we would suggest that if in the opinion of the Controller of the Navy the services of Mr. Reed are positively need full to the country, Mr. Oliver Lang, the able master-shipwright of Chatham Dockyard, should succeed Mr. Watts, and Mr. Reed be appointed to act under him. We might then have a fair opportunity of judging of Mr. Reed's claims for further advancement.

IT will be seen by the following statement that we have made a very material reduction in our naval forces during the last six months. On the 1st of August last we had in commission 322 ships, mounting 4702 guns, manned by 60,058 officers, men, Marines, and boys. On this day we have only 232 ships in commssion, mounting 3414 guns, and manned by 47,007 officers, men, Marines, and boys; showing a reduction of 90 ships and 12,851 men. The ships we shall doubtless find at their respective moorings; but, we may be permitted to ask, what has become or will be come of the nearly 13,000 men? They cannot all be accommodated on board the Canopus and Hannibal, even when the Manries are deducted from the number.

WE are assured on the best authority that the statement in this journal some time back respecting Captain Blakeley's guns was not correct. The Federal authorities did not make any proper investigation into the merits of the guns, as they had not the proper ammunition and the means of doing so; so that if they made any report against the ordnance, as stated, it must necessarily be, as Captain Blakeley argues, destitute of value. The Duke of Somerset has decided not allow Captain Blakeley's gun to be entered for the plate with the Whitworth and Armstrong, even though he offered to bear all the expense of the trial.

WE have rather a formidable force on the coast of Brazils just now. The permanent squadron consists of the Forte, 39 guns, 525 men; Satellite, 21 guns, 275 men; Stromboli, 6 guns, 175 men; Curlew, 9 guns, 100 men; Ardent, 3 guns, 100 men; Doterel, 2 guns, 41 men; Sheldrake, 2 guns, 41 men; and Spider, 2 guns, 41 men. The Leopard, 18 guns, 310 men, *en route* to China, was by the last accounts at Rio; and the Sutlej, 35 guns, 510 men, on her way to the Pacific, was also daily expected, and might, in need, be placed at the disposal of Rear-Admiral Warren.

ON Wednesday, at Portsmouth, the Stork gunboat under the command of Captain Hewlett, R.N., C.B., (who we are glad to find is convalescent after his late sharp attack of illness,) was busily employed in testing the qualities of the armour-plates intended for the protection of the Royal Sovereign, Agincourt, Minotaur, and Ocean, and on this occasion the hammered plates were not quite so successful as those tested upon former occasions. Messrs.' Beale & Co.'s rolled plates, however, stood well, and were considered to be quite satisfactory. This is another proof, if any were wanting, that up to this time the rolls are superior to the hammer in turning out good plates of more than ordinary thickness.

COMMANDER Richard N. Williams (1853) is to have the Greenwich out-pension, vacant by the decease of Commander Richard Ward. Commander Williams' services are of that character which, under any other than our Admiralty system, ought to have entitled him to the highest rank in the Navy; as it is, unless Sir John Hay be successful in the attempt which he will make to obtain fair play for the old officers at the hands of their Lordships, Commander Williams and very many other deserving men will have to rest satisfied with their fate.

AS Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir F. G. Grey has expressed a desire to seek for parliamentary honours, in preference to the very attractive and important post of Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, it is confidently expected that Sir W. F. Martin's successor will be Sir James Hope, K.C.B.; but as Rear-Admiral Codrington, the Superintendent of Malta Dockyard, whose time does not expire until next July, is senior to Sir James, it is not improbable that Sir William Martin may hold the appointment for a few months beyond his allotted time.

THE rumour which we gave some months back, of the probability of Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., succeeding Sir Henry W. Bruce, K.C.B., as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, on the 1st of March, has been confirmed. It is stated that Captain W. K. Hall, C.B., now in command of the Russell, Coastguard ship, at Falmouth, is to be Flag-Captain to his old Admiral.

By the death of Rear-Admiral of the Red Christopher Wyvill, which took place on the 29th ultimo, Captain Andrew Drew and Captain Vashon Baker have been removed to the list of Reserved Rear-Admirals, and Commodore H. R. Yelverton, C.B., Controller-General of the Coastguard, has been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue on the active list.

CAPTAIN George G. Wellesly, C.B. (1844), has been nominated to be an unpaid naval aide-de-camp to the Queen. Captain Wellesley held the lucrative appointment of senior officer at Bombay until "John Company's" rule passed away and was absorbed by the Council of India.

LIEUTENANT Henry Rogers (1852) has been appointed Flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Symonds, C.B., Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard, and Lieutenant F. G. C. Paget (1852) has succeeded to the vacancy thus caused on board the Cumberland at Sheerness.

WE are sorry to hear that the health of Vice-Admiral G. W. C. Courtenay is again a most unsatisfactory state and also that Rear-Admiral John Shepherd is so seriously ill as to give but little hope of his recovery.

CAPTAIN William Loring, C.B., Superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard, will succeed to be a paid naval Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty the Queen, vice Captain Yelverton, promoted.

CAPTAIN John Adams (1843), who is in receipt of a good-service pension, is the senior captain for advancement to the active flag list.

THE very desirable appointment of Captain of the Colossus is in the gift of the Duke of Somerset, by the removal of Captain Carnegie to Spring Gardens.

WE understand that the Armstrong and Whitworth Committee have been busy examining various witnesses as to the merits of the rival guns.

BY the promotion of Commodore Yelverton, the office, of a paid naval aid-de-camp (180*l.* per annum) has become vacant.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 12*th March*, 7 P.M.

H. M.'s Steamer *Arracan* from Calcutta anchored at eleven A.M.

MADRAS, 13*th March*, 3 A.M.

Steamer *Australian* sailed for Tongoo.

MADRAS, 13*th March* 6-15 A.M.

Steamer *Moulmein* from Northern Ports anchored.

MADRAS, 14*th March* 8 P.M.

Steamer *Simla* from Calcutta anchored.

GALLE, 14*th March*.

French Steamer *Donnai* sailed for Suez.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

GALLE, 15*th March*, 8-15 A.M.

Arrived, steamer *Madras*, from Sydney twenty-first Melbourne twenty-fourth February and King George's Sound second March.

Parliament have been engaged during the month upon measures of much importance to the Colony; the selection of any portion of the Australian Continent, for a penal settlement, is most energetically protested against.

From New Zealand, the melancholy news has been received of the total loss of H. M. S. *Orpheus* on Manakanbor on the seventh ultimo, Commodore Burnett, Commander Butcher and one hundred and eighty-seven of the Officers and crew perished; only seventy or seventy-three escaping.

Coffee moderate demand, and prices steady; market dull.

Metals little or no change.

CALCUTTA.

13*th March*, 4-4 P.M.

Government Paper Four per Cent., six annas to ten annas discount.

Five per Cent., eight to eight Rupees and half premium.

Five-and-half per Cent., seventeen t seventeen Rupees and half premium.

Exchange on London, first-class credits, two shillings and five-eighths.

Freights to London, dead weight, fifty to sixty-seven shillings and six pence.

Jute, ninety to ninety-five shillings.

Seeds, ninety-two shillings and six pence to ninety-five shillings.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds, forty-two inch, eight rupees six annas per piece.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven pounds, thirty-two inch, four rupees ten annas per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, eleven annas five pie. Five, twelve annas three pie per morah.

Market for piece goods, very active, closing quarter.

Market for Twist quiet, but firm.

MADRAS.

MADRAS, 13*th March*, 5-25 P.M.

Securities, Five and a half, fifteen and half to sixteen premium.

Fives, six and three quarter to seven premium.

Fours, two and half to one discount.

Document Bills, two shillings one and one-eight penny.

Freight, dead weight, thirty shillings.

Cotton, eighty shillings.

Interest on loans, seven per cent.

Money market, easy.

Forty Inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, rupees seven fourteen to eight two per piece.

Number forty, Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, rupees seven fourteen to eight six.

LOCAL.

THE Mails for Bushire per ship *Partillion* will be closed to-day at nine o'clock A.M.

THE China Merchant Steam Navigation Company's Steamer *Indore*, Captain Brown, which left on Saturday last for China, &c., carried on board sixteen hundred and thirty chests of Malwa opium, and five native passengers.

THE following officers and men of H.M.'s various regiments, proceeded to England from Kurrachee on the 6th instant, by the passengers' ship *Cospatrick* :—

Captain McDonald; Captain Hamilton; Lieut. Harrison; Lieut. Clay; Staff Assistant Surgeon Cameron, and two hundred and seventy-nine men, twenty women, and thirty-eight children.

THE following officer and men of the different Regiments, will proceed to Aden, to-morrow by H. M.'s steamer *Victoria* :—

Lieut. E. N. Marsh, 18th Regiment N. I.; one hundred and thirty-nine men, fifty-nine women and sixty-three children.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS give another performance this evening at the Grant Road Theatre, when intending visitors may expect a rich treat, the programme being very enticing.

A RUMOUR, which was prevalent in the Bazaar on Friday and Saturday to the effect that the *Coringa* was completely water-logged at Bushire, is, we are informed, utterly groundless. The *Coringa* left Bushire on the 25th Feb., at noon, for Bussorah, all well.

LAW.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.—A question having been raised on Saturday last at the High Court, as to whether the officers of the Court had power to take *de bene esse* examination of witnesses as was done in the late Supreme Court, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice expressed the opinion of himself and his colleagues that under the new Civil Procedure Code such examination can be taken only before a Judge in open Court, and that the Judges cannot delegate that function to the officers of the Court. As by the letters patent the Judges are bound to proceed upon the Code (Act. VIII. of 1859), their Lordships hoped the Calcutta Legislature would make the necessary amendment in the Act, empowering the Judges to delegate the function of taking *de bene esse* examinations, for, otherwise much delay and inconvenience would result from the Judges' time being taken up in matters which can properly be done by the officers.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 13th March 1863.

BROACH.—Fine and calm.

BULSAR.—Fair, N.E. calm.

KOLAPORE.—Fair, wind light S.W.

KURRACHEE.—Fair wind, S.W. cool.

SURAT.—Morning and night cool, hot day.

At 9 hours of the 14th March 1863.

BULSAR.—Fair and calm, S.W.

GOA.—Cool and steady North.

KOLAPORE.—Fair, S.W.

SURAT.—Fair and cool.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—14TH MARCH, 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

CULPABLE HOMICIDE ON BOARD THE SHIP "FEROZESHAH."—Isaac Bell, second mate of the ship *Ferozeshah*, was charged with culpable homicide.

The prisoner was not apprehended up to this day, although a warrant for apprehension was issued against him on the 22nd of February last.

The further hearing of this case was resumed this day when the following evidence was taken.

George Thomas Davoren affirmed,—I am the master of the British ship *Ferozeshah*. On the 15th of February last while at sea on the passage to Bombay, in latitude seventeen degrees, twenty-one minutes North, longitude seventy-two degrees, fifty minutes East, about half-past five o'clock in the morning, in consequence of information I received from the chief officer, Mr. Bryant, I went on deck and I saw a man named Abdool one of the lascars of the *Ferozeshah*, lying on the fore hatch covered with a blanket. I felt his forehead first, that was cold. Then I felt in the region of the heart, and found pulsation there, and also in the wrist. I then caused the said Abdool to be taken, and I desired that his extremities might be rubbed while I went for stimulants. I went forward again and poured some brandy with a tea-spoon into his mouth. Some went in and some overflowed. There was no blood about his mouth. I then had him put into warm a bath giving him a tea-spoonful of Sal Volatile and water at intervals, applying hartshorn to the nostrils, but there were no signs of returning animation. About seven o'clock the said Abdool was actually dead, and about five or ten minutes before that I saw froth about his mouth. Before I gave the brandy to the deceased I asked the question to those around "kooch beemar hai pyla'? and I received the answer "nay Sahib." I asked this question two or three times, between that time and the man's death, and I received the same answer and no other information. I then ordered that the body of the deceased should be washed, and to let me know that the order had been executed, between seven and eight I and the chief mate went forward to inspect the body. I saw no marks on the body, save and except as if the man had been cupped at some previous time, and a mark as of a blister which had been previously applied, on the right side rather towards the back. On turning the body on the face I saw one drop of blood come from the mouth. Seeing no other marks on the body I was perplexed as to the cause of the death, and came to the conclusion that deceased must have died of abscess of the heart or liver. At nine o'clock the said deceased Abdool was buried, in the usual way at sea. I caused the entry marked A to be made in the official log. No report was made to me by any person of the deceased having been struck by the second mate. I first heard on the twentieth February, that the second mate was alleged to have struck the deceased, when Suffer Ali the *burra* tindal was brought on board by the Police. I immediately asked the second mate Isaac Bell about it; and he denied most strenuously having struck the man Abdool at the time alleged. Previous to the information having been laid, the said Isaac Bell had asked me for some money, and I gave him some on the twenty-second February—Sunday. Thirty-five rupees in all being the half of another month's advance. He went on shore about twelve o'clock on Sunday promising to be on board at four o'clock the same afternoon. I was speaking to him about this case on Saturday, and he requested me to get a lawyer to attend the case for him, as he was afraid those men out of spite would swear anything. I told him I did not think there was any necessity, that if I saw there was a necessity, I would do so. He said he should feel easier in his mind if I would do so. I promised to do so. I have not seen or heard of the said Isaac Bell since he left the ship on Sunday the twenty-second February last. I gave him leave to go on shore till four o'clock. I have not heard of him since, and do not know where he is. The deceased Abdool was a man who never complained, but was a thin, delicate sickly looking fellow. Isaac Bell was a strong hearty fellow aged about thirty-one. I have given the police all the assistance in my power in order to find the said Isaac Bell. The men who have laid the informations here against Isaac Bell are the worst men in the ship. I have never seen Isaac Bell do more than give the men a clout on the head, and not a hard clout either, with open hand.

William James Bryan stated, I am chief mate of the ship *Ferozeshah*. At four o'clock on Sunday morning at sea the second mate Isaac Bell called me and I gave him orders to prepare for tacking ship. I went on deck myself. I told the second mate to go below and put the ship about, myself immediately. About a quarter past five the Saib came and told me there was a man sick, but as he reports the sick every morning I did not take any particular notice of it, and he went forward and in about five minutes afterwards he told me there was a man dead. I went forward and found a boy named Abdool lying on the fore hatch. I put my hand on him and found he was warm. I saw a little blood on his lips. The Captain ordered friction to be used and went to the cabin for brandy while I went for hartshorn, and when we came back there was no person near the boy Abdool. We poured a little brandy down his throat and applied hartshorn to the nostrils, but we did not succeed in bringing the boy to life. We examined the body of the boy. There was a mark on the right side as if there had been a blister. I saw no other marks on his body. I never heard of the second mate having struck the deceased Abdool on the day of his death, until I came into this port. Isaac Bell left the ship on Sunday the twenty-second February and I don't know where he has gone to or where he is. I never saw him strike the men. They complained to me once or twice and I corrected him and told him he must not strike them. After the second mate left the ship I examined his chest and found only a few articles in it. The Dhobie (washerman) brought fifteen pieces of clothes for him on the Sunday afternoon, after he left.

The Magistrate postponed the case for further enquiry until Monday next the sixteenth instant.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Mudderbuckus Vullee Mahomed was again placed at the bar, charged with stealing seven hundred and twelve rupees, the property of Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee, on the nineteenth of February last.

Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee, the prosecutor in this case, is the proprietor of an hotel at Byculla called the Adelphi Hotel. On Thursday last the nineteenth instant, at about ten o'clock A.M. while he was at the said hotel, he gave a peon in his employ named Narron seven cheques, to get them cashed at the different banks on which they were drawn. The cheques altogether amounted to seven hundred and thirty-five rupees. About two o'clock in the afternoon he (prosecutor) left the hotel to go to the Fort, and met his servant the said Narron near the Bazar gate, he complained that he had been robbed of the money while on his way back to the hotel. Upon this the prosecutor gave immediate information to the police.

Narron Wittoba stated, that he is a peon in the employ of the prosecutor. On the nineteenth of February last at about eleven o'clock he received from the prosecutor his master five cheques and two bills with orders to get them cashed. Witness went into the Fort and received from Mr. Eduljee Colabawalla a Government currency note for rupees one hundred, and from Mr. R. Stewart the sum of ninety-five rupees. He then went to different banks and received in all seven hundred and thirty-five rupees. Witness tied the money in a handkerchief, which he put in his coat pocket, and then went towards Byculla. On his way back to the hotel near the Bazar gate he saw a Mussulman walking behind him. He the Mussulman (prisoner) gave him a push, and witness stood for a short time to wipe his eyes which were full of dust. He went about twenty paces further on, when to his great surprise he felt that his pocket was light, and on putting his hand in it he found that the handkerchief containing the money was missing. He suspected the Mussulman who was walking behind him, and looked for him but he could not find him. Immediately afterwards witness met his master to whom he reported what had occurred. Prosecutor sent him to the European Constable in the Fort, and the latter gentleman sent him to Mr. Edgington, Mr. Edgington ordered a sepoy to take the witness to the detective police. He was kept in chowkey for one night, and the next day he was taken to another chowkey, where he was desired to point out the person, who pushed him near the Bazar gate. Witness immediately pointed out the Mussulman (the prisoner of the bar.)

This day the depositions of two or three persons were taken in corroboration of what has already been given, and the prisoner was, after the usual caution committed to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—MARCH 14, 1863.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Dorabjee Bhicajee vs. Charles Butler, Master of the ship "Natolia."

This was an action to recover the sum of four hundred and eighty-four rupees, for certain requirements furnished for the use of the ship *Natolia*. The sum of two hundred and fifty rupees for a spar of Malabar pine, two rupees dingy hire and sixty-one rupees for work done, were admitted by the defendant as due to to the plaintiff. The items objected to were one hundred and thirty-two rupees, being the wages of eighty-eight caulkers at one rupee and a half per day, and sixty-six days dingy hire at one rupee and a half per day.

Mr. Hormusjee appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that the Captain of the ship *Natolia* had entered into a verbal agreement with him, for the purpose of caulking his ship, and had agreed to pay the caulkers it might be necessary to employ, at the rate of one rupee eight annas per day. A boat also had been used to take the men backwards and forwards, and to boil the pitch which was used on the outside of the vessel. The mate of the vessel had given the plaintiff a daily receipt for the boat and the men, which he considered was as good as an admission from the Captain, as he was in charge of the ship during his absence. Plaintiff could call, he said, four witnesses to prove that the rate agreed upon was one and a half rupees a day. These four men, Shapoorjee Cooverjee, Aderjee Muncherjee, Dorabjee and another, Shapoorjee, were present when the agreement was made, and heard the Captain of the vessel state that he would give the abovenamed price to the caulkers.

His Honor said the only question was, as to the rate. Shapoorjee Cooverjee, the first witness for the plaintiff stated, that he was a maistry caulker and had offered to send to the Captain of the *Natolia*, a number of caulkers at one and a half rupees per day; this was the price he charged others; the Captain, however, said that as plaintiff had supplied him with the pine spar, he should also get him the caulkers. The second witness, Aderjee Muncherjee stated, that he was present when the interview took place between the plaintiff and the Captain, and the latter had agreed to give him the one rupee and a half, and was told by the defendant to begin the work. The witness was now engaged in caulking the *Cursetjee Jamsetjee*, and the price there was the same. The evidence of the 3rd witness Dorabjee and another were corroborative of the foregoing statements, but it was also admitted that the rate varied, that it was at one time one and a half, or one and a quarter, and at another one rupee only.

The witnesses of the defence were then examined. Dadabhoy Pallonjee stated, that he knew the rates well, as he had been a master caulker for fifteen or twenty years. He said that he was on board the *Natolia* about a month ago, in expectation of getting some work. Dorabjee Bhicajee, the plaintiff, was there at the time. He (the witness) Dorabjee, and the Captain were on the poop together. The Captain asked him the wages of caulkers, and he said one and a half rupee. Dorabjee, the plaintiff, then undertook to supply them for one rupee each per diem; thereupon the Captain said he would agree to give work to Dorabjee.

Charles Butler, the defendant, stated, that he was master of the *Natolia*, now in harbour, and that he had made a verbal agreement with the plaintiff who seemed sufficiently to understand English to make the contract. One caulker said he would charge Rs. 1½, another Rs. 1¼, but plaintiff had touched his elbow and offered to do it for one rupee.

His Honor was of opinion that the evidence was more in favor of the Captain than the plaintiff, and therefore must disallow the extra half rupee charged. The price allowed would be one rupee per diem for the caulkers. He would therefore return a verdict for Rs. 429 with costs certified, as the amount had never been tendered.

James Sigg & Co. vs. Hajee Ally Abha, trading under the firm of Memon Mahomed Hajee Ahmed.

This was an action to recover the sum of one hundred and forty-seven rupees, fourteen annas, and five pies, being the difference between the value of a case of sundries sold to the defendant and the price which the same realised at auction sale.

Mr. Kelly appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Kelly said, that this action was commenced owing to the defendant not having taken delivery of a box of sundries, which he had agreed to purchase of the plaintiffs. The agreement was signed by the defendant and the terms of sale were cash on delivery, without discount. Messrs. Sigg had asked Rs. 500 for the box, but as it was to be a cash transaction, the amount of Rs. 450 was the nett price. The defendant had only tendered Rs. 300, which was not accepted.

Mr. George Sigg stated, that he was managing plaintiff's business, and remembered defendant coming to him and having a case of goods opened, for which Rs. 500 were demanded, but it was afterwards agreed that they would let him have it for Rs. 450, and he the witness had inserted the words "immediate cash" and "without discount" to save mistakes. The firm had a former account with the plaintiffs which was still unsettled, and they would not give defendant any credit at all. After he had opened the case he took a few of the things away with him. Defendant had afterwards called at their office and offered the plaintiffs Rs. 300 for the goods, and wished to pay the rest at four months date, claiming discount, &c., which was at once refused. He had never offered Rs. 450. Verbal, and afterwards written notice was given to defendant, and the goods were then advertised, and at last submitted to public auction by Messrs. Ardaseer Limjee the Auctioneers. They realised Rs. 302 and four rents.

By the Court.—The clerk sent the notice to defendant first, verbal notice was both. After a written notice was served before the sale took place, when he came to plaintiff's office, but offered only Rs. 300.

The evidence of Narayen Vishram who was present when the agreement was entered into, and who explained to defendant the wording of the agreement, fully corroborated the foregoing statement; a David Asguilla stated that he was in Messrs. Sigg's Office, when Mr. Sigg refused to deliver the goods upon the receipt of Rs. 300, and Messrs. Ardaseer Limjee's clerk deposed that he had sold the merchandise in question.

This was the plaintiffs case.

Hajee Alli Abba, the defendant was then examined and deposed that he agreed to buy the case of sundries and wanted discount, and had taken the amount to pay Messrs. Sigg, not the full amount, but that sum less discount. This witness then stated that he had asked delivery of the goods and placed the money on the Sahib's desk, but owing to what Narayen, the second witness, had told Mr. Sigg, that gentleman became very angry and would not take the money. Upon the next occasion one Futtay Alli Mahomed went with the defendant.

By the COURT.—On the second occasion of taking Futtay I took the money and asked to be allowed to compare contents of case with invoice, and on that occasion six cases of buttons were short, I informed Mr. Sigg, who was enraged. (His Honor here had to fine the witness one rupee for his obstinately refusing to answer his questions.) On the third occasion of my going the comparison took place, and a copy of the invoice was given to me.

Futtay Ally Mahomed stated that defendant had requested him to go with him to Mr. Sigg's where he had purchased goods to the value of Rs. 450. Witness stated he was present *when the case was opened, and while invoice was being read* and contents of case examined. Witness further stated that defendant had taken the whole Rs. 450, and that there was a dispute about a deficiency of some six dozen buttons and that defendant wanted discount. He said likewise he accompanied defendant and carried the money for him.

Mr. Sigg re-examined by Mr. Kelly, stated that no invoice was given when the goods were first examined, only a Memo., as the invoice was in German, and what was more extraordinary could not remember ever to have seen the last witness, Futtay Mahomed, who was a very remarkable looking man, and likely to be remembered; the clerk of Messrs. Sigg said that no invoice had been given and he had not the last witness seen before.

His Honor said, the agreement was signed to pay Rs. 450 without discount. It was on that condition the plaintiff swears the Rs. 500 was reduced to Rs. 450. From the evidence of defendant and his witness it appeared he never had tendered more than Rs. 300. There was a marked discrepancy indeed in the evidence of the last witness for the defendant. He did not believe that Futtay Mahomed had ever been to the office of Messrs. Sigg, and his conclusion was that no more than Rs. 300 ever was offered, but whether or not it did not matter as defendant had always insisted on having discount, whereby he had broken his contract with plaintiff. He should therefore give a verdict for the amount claimed with costs certified.

BENGAL.

THE cultivation of the Cinchona plant, which is at present engaging much attention from Government, is about to be tried in the Gurhwal district. Five boxes of seed have been forwarded from Allahabad, with a view to try its adaptability to the soil and climate of East and West Gurhwal.—*Hurkaru, March* 6.

MR. DAVID WILSON, of Wandsworth Common, in the County of Surrey, has applied through his Agent and Solicitor, Mr. H. O. Remfry, of Calcutta, to the Governor General in Council for leave to file a Specification under Act No. XV. of 1859, for "Improvements in Presses for pressing cotton fibrous materials and hay" for which he has obtained Letters Patent in England, and which he believes will be beneficial to this country.—*Id.*

IT has lately been ruled by Government that the consolidated salary of the Secretary to the present Military Finance Department, or on its abolition, of the Financial Secretary, shall be Rs. 1,600 if the incumbent be a Captain, if a Major Rs. 1,800, and Rs. 2,000 per mensem if he be a